The New-York Times.

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THE BATTLE AT ARKANSAS POST

Details of the McClernand-Porter Expedition.

The Acuteness of Our Leaders and Invincibility of Our Arms.

Value of the Cotton Region Secured.

AN INTERCEPTED REBEL ACCOUNT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.

One day in this place is not particularly unlike any other day, with the exception that, when we have a day especially mean as regards its mud, or its rain, or some other unpleasant characteristics, we can always safely calculate that the next day, in these or some other respects, will be a little meaner. There is no sameness about the discomforts of Cairo—unlike many other places—for, however bad things are to-day, you may always safely calculate on a change; to-morrow will not be like to-day, it will simply be worse. If, to-day, you wade through mud up your knees, to-morrow you will experience the pleasant variety of wading through mud up to your waist; if now it sprinkles, it will rain an hour later; in short, Cairo is simply an inclined plane, which, gradually, but surely, leads from bad to worse, and so on.

I have not the slightest idea in the world why I have written these things, for certainly they have no bearing whatever upon the subject of my present letter. I was intending to commence this letter with a different train of thought—viz., that the descent of matters in Cairo from bad to worse was interrupted, or rather mitigated, to-day, by the arrival of several boat-loads of prisoners from Arkansas Post. This being the legitimate intention of my present letter, I will confine myself to that, instead of philosophizing upon matters in Cairo. TROLLOPE has done Cairo slight justice, for which I thank him—especially its hotels and barber-shops.

Reporters, snugly living within the palatial St. Charles Hotel, have long ere this given your enterprising cotemporaries full details of the besiegement and taking of Arkansas Post. With less imagination, I can only write you a few outside facts, which may, possibly, serve to add lustre to one of the finest achievements of the war.

It is no small achievement, that; for while we have shown the courage of our men, the acuteness of our leaders, and the invincibility of our arms, we have also "opened up" one of the finest cotton-growing regions of the "sunny South." While we have subdued a certain portion of rebeldom, we have likewise made it practicable for constituent patriots to remunerate themselves for the expense and trouble of this unhappy war by buying cotton at twenty-five cents per pound, and—giving it away for fifty-eight.

Three boats came in to-day—the *Sam Gaty*, *Nebraska* and *John J. Roe*—having with them fourteen hundred and fifteen rebel prisoners. Among them was Gen. CHURCHILL, and along with him were several gentlemen, mainly distinguishable from the ramifications of gold lace on their sleeves, and the enormous quantity of the same golden ornamentation upon their caps.

Gen. CHURCHILL was lately in command of Arkansas Post. His gold-mounted satellites not long since revolved about him, secure in the single fact that they, individually, were Chivalry, and could whip any number of Yankees, from three to fifteen.

I held a long conversation with these gentlemen and learned many incidents of the battle. I learned, for instance, that we had 50,000 men and they only two thousand—that they mowed our men down by thousands, while we only killed some half dozen of theirs—that they never surrendered, never would have surrendered, and had repulsed with fearful slaughter, eight different charges made by our men, and would finally have driven us from the field had, not some cowardly miscreant run up a white flag.

It is but fair that the rebels be allowed to give their version of the fight, and hence I inclose an account which was originally intended for the Richmond *Enquirer*, but which was finally handed over to me, upon the assurance that it should be promptly forwarded for publication.

YANKEE SUBJECTS NEBRASKA, OFF THE POST OF ARKANSAS, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

Editors Richmond Enquirer:

MESSRS. EDITORS: The most remarkable battle of the war has just been fought at this place.

It is the first time in the history of the war that three thousand men have resolved to make a stand against fifty thousand infantry, with an immense quantity of artillery and cavalry, together with a co-operating fleet of gunboats, carrying one hundred guns; and it is the first time, too, in the history of the war, that a land force has unflinchingly withstood a terrible gunboat fire for two days, lying motionless in the trenches, and receiving, at a distance of only two or three hundred yards, every shell, without being able to return a shot.

This stand was made not because we expected to be assisted, unassisted, to hold our position, but because we were hourly expecting reinforcements, and because Lieut.-Gen. HOLMES had telegraphed Brig.-Gen. CHURCHILL, commanding, to hold the position until all should be dead.

We have fought the whole Vicksburgh expedition, and we are now all prisoners of war; but not willingly, nor of our consent: we have been betrayed into the hands of our enemy.

Our gallant Gen. CHURCHILL had determined to fight, and to fight to the last, and each man had made a solemn pledge to the General and to each other, never to surrender, but to hold the fort until all, all! should die. Every man knew that to conquer was impossible, but to die fighting for his country's honor was a glorious privilege. Oh! it was a sublime spectacle to behold our commander as he rode along that little line of devoted heroes, the Spartan glory that was reflected from face to face; each and every man seemed to feel that it was indeed sweet to die for his country. There they stood, cheerfully awaiting the hour they should be called upon to yield their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country. Oh! shall I ever forget the day when I rode down the line and looked upon those faces! The enemy stood in their front in line of battle, fifty thousand strong; one hundred guns were approaching them by water on the right; a large body of cavalry already encircled them in the rear. But there they stood like martyrs, glorying in the prospect of proving their devotion to their principles by yielding up their lives in maintaining them. Before that hour I never knew what patriotism was. How dearly! how devotedly! I loved my country. I felt that each man before me was dearer than a brother, and to embrace him would be a blessing.

The thunders on the right announced that the struggle had commenced. I stood and watched it with eager interest. Boat after boat approached our little fort of three guns, and hurled upon it their angry bolts of metallic fury. But thunders answered thunders, and slowly and solemnly the little fort, with its three guns, poured out its vials of wrath upon the cowardly foe clad in steel. But it was of no avail. I saw gun after gun melt away until none were left. Their boats passed us, but the fort was not surrendered; for the 50,000 had now advanced upon our whole line in front, and the small artillery from the fort and all along our line were giving them the strength of Southern principles. Eight times they advanced upon us; as often they were repulsed, running and yelling like cowardly curs.

The battle rages furiously. All our guns are shattered, and every horse is killed. But that devoted band heeds it not, for they were there to die. Their heroic General had told them in the morning: "Boys, let us whip them, or let us all die in the trenches." And they had answered it with three long, loud cheers, and "General, in the trenches we will die."

The struggle is renewed; the thunders of a dozen batteries open on us in front, on the right, on the left and in the rear. Still that little band stands unmoved, alike by the thunders of artillery as well as by the crashing of musketry. A shout is heard. CHURCHILL, who holds a charmed life amid a shower of bullets and shattering shell, raises his hat and shouts: "Boys, we are driving them," and dashing forward, exclaims, "Come on" and on we dashed. But alas! my God, shall I ever forget it? A hundred flags of the hated despot were seen unfurled and dashing upon the ramparts of our sacred fort, amid the exultant shouts of a cowardly foe. Oh! can the terrible vision be ever banished from my mind? My heart sank within me.

To surrender to *that* flag? No! Never! Never!! We could not do it; and we *did* not do it. Some base traitor had denied our gallant leader the realization of his fondly-cherished hope; and when he had but begun to prove how faithful he was to his promise to yield his and our lives rather than give up the fort, this craven wretch raised that symbol of cowardice—the white flag—exclaiming, at the same time, "Gen. CHURCHILL says raise the white flag." The enemy saw it, and, being near the lines, (before it could be arrested,) rushed into our fort. Treachery had done its work; and the gallant CHURCHILL, who was so lately robbed of his most coveted privileges, beheld it like a broken-hearted hero, yet sublime in his mien, and appearing like some superior being amidst the multitude around him.

We are now on our way to Yankeedom, but we are not conquered. R. H. F.

One can scarcely read the above "glowing" account without being deeply moved. It is a Southern utterance, more full of sound and fury than an old Dithyramb—a new version of the old song of the chivalry, entitled, "Dying in the last Ditch." Gen. CHURCHILL assured me that, under instructions from Gen. HOLMES, he had issued orders to never surrender, and to fight till the last man fell dead in the trenches. Sublime determination, and worthy of the "Southern" heart!

But somehow our chivalrous friends, although absolutely and irrevocably determined never to yield, but to fight so long as there remains a single Southern arm to wield a blade, frequently *do* surrender long before the genius of destruction has fastened its fangs upon the heart of the last man in the last ditch. There is something wet and cold and unpleasant about death. The last man in the last ditch looks heroic, it sounds well and fires the Southern heart to talk about it, but when the individual is sought for to take his everlasting slumber in this damp resting-place, he is not forthcoming. On paper they are all willing to be the last man, but in practice they decidedly give the preference to life, salt pork and Yankee prisons.

The rebel officers say that the storm hurled against the fort by the gunboats was terrific beyond all conception. The shot went through and through the armored casemates, and within two hours had torn the works in pieces, and dismounted every gun in the fort. There were four guns in the fort—two 100-pounders and two rifled 32s. The balance of their artillery consisted of a 20-pound and 10-pound Parrott, and a flying battery of 6 and 12-pound brass pieces. A shot from a gunboat struck one of the large guns, and broke off about three feet of its length from the muzzle; another struck the carriage of another, and reduced it to kindling wood. The officers' quarters within the fort were so completely demolished as if they had been torn down by design, and their shattered timbers distributed at random over the entire surface within the fort.

The total result, in short, was, that in two hours the gunboats reduced the fort, its defences and everything within it to a perfect ruin.

The Post, which was garrisoned by three brigades of Texan troops, was consequently taken by surprise upon the arrival of the National forces, and had due diligence been used the place could have been taken with scarcely the loss of a man. Saturday Gen. STEELE'S Division was disembarked below the fort, and in obedience to very proper orders, made a detour to the north of the works, with a view of getting above them and cutting off their escape up the river. The division floundered through the swamp until nearly night and had almost reached the position, when it was ordered back to the landing below the works.

During the night of Saturday, the rebels labored hard, and by morning had constructed a semi-circle of rifle-pits, some five hundred yards from the fort. Until this time, they had no defences outside of the fort, other than such as was afforded by the fallen timber. Hence, had we attacked them Saturday, as we should have done, their capture would have been a matter of perfect ease.

As it was, a conflict resulted, which, although short, was decisive and bloody. Gen. STEELE'S division suffered severely, especially the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Iowa Regiments. Col. SMITH, of the Twenty-sixth, was shot through the leg; his Adjutant was killed, and several other commissioned officers killed and wounded. Col. DAVE STUART'S regiment, the Fifty-fifth Illinois, was in the thickest of the fight, lost heavily, and covered itself with credit.

About 2,000 rebels escaped. The balance, sick, wounded and hearty, amounting to 5,307, were taken. In addition to these, there were 134 rebels killed, and 40 marines, belonging to the *Pinchertrain*, taken prisoners. The prisoners were, without exception, well clothed, and supplied with improved arms and ammunition in abundance.

Among the officers taken, was Major GAINES, Chief of Artillery. He is a nephew of Gen. GAINES, and of the Mrs. GAINES whose lawsuit has so long been before the public. Gen. CHURCHILL is a native Kentuckian, but a resident of Arkansas. He has been in the war since its beginning, and was present at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Corinth, and several other battles.

After reducing Arkansas Post, and placing its earthworks upon a level with the ground, the expedition returned to the Mississippi, and joined GRANT'S Army on its downward progress. The next move promises to be one of importance.

The retaliatory order of JEFFERSON DAVIS, whereby no more prisoners are to be paroled, is too bad. Before he was so unkind, war to many of our officers was not entirely bereft of ameliorating circumstances. For instance, a Colonel with his regiment was placed at some point on a railroad. The Colonel cultivates the acquaintance of the native ladies, plays poker nights with brother officers, and keeps a couple of orderlies whose main business is to keep his tumbler full of toddy. Some morning, just as the Colonel has turned in, a few hundred of FORREST'S or MORGAN'S gorillas make a sweep on the place, and in five minutes thereafter they have paroled the whole command, stolen all the boats and whisky in the place, and disappear. The Colonel and his gallant fellows then go home, stay six months, do nothing, draw their regular pay from Uncle Sam, and have a capital time generally.

Under the old *régime*, it was just about as certain that a post would be captured and its garrisoned paroled, as it is that day follows night or a Jew-clothing dealer the Army. But now, when capture doesn't mean going home for six months and being lionized in some country village drawing large pay therefor, there won't be so many of these "surprises" and "surrenders" as have latterly occurred. JEFFERSON DAVIS is entitled to our thanks; and would be still more so, if he would issue his proclamation declaring that he would slightly hang all the men who hereafter may fall in his power.

The Grand Mississippi Expedition is slowly gathering headway, and in the course of a fortnight will probably be heard from. All the divisions, save McPHERSON'S, have left Memphis and are on their way down the river. The balance will leave in some four or five days.

GALWAY.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Grant's Army Gone Below—The Indianola—The Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at St. Louis—Exhibitions of Sympathy from the Crowd on the Landing—A Speech from a Prisoner—Col. Dunnington Spurns the Offer of Hospitality from an old Navy Associate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

The mailboat from Memphis came up last evening. Twenty-nine transports left there four days ago for a destination down the river, carrying, upon an average, three regiments, or a total of eighty-odd regiments from GRANT'S army, the whole remaining contingent intended for operations below. Comparative quiet reigns since the departure of these troops. That portion of the Memphis Railroad which had been destroyed by our forces, has been submerged by recent floods, so that all efforts of the rebels to repair it had proved abortive.

The United States gunboat *Indianola*, Lieut.-Commanding BROWN, of the regular Navy, arrived from Cincinnati early this morning. She mounts, at present, two 11-inch shell and two 9-inch guns, with arrangements for an increase of her battery. She is plated around the water line and up to her deck with three-inch vertical slabs of iron, strongly bolted to a hull of great thickness and strength; she has two hulls, one inside the other, her deck, which is flat, is also covered with heavy plating, and all her machinery, which is below deck, is well protected. She has side wheels and a screw, with three auxiliary engines, so arranged that they can be, one after the other, brought into use as the others are disabled. Her upper works and houses, which are of wood, will of course make kindling wood when she goes into action, but the whole of it could be knocked away without in the least impairing the efficiency of the vessel. She is a great addition to the active gunboat fleet on the Mississippi.

The *Chillicothe* has already gone down to join the fleet operating near Vicksburgh.

The boat from St. Louis just in brings intelligence of the arrival there yesterday of the rebel prisoners from Arkansas Post. An intelligent passenger informs me that there was a very numerous gathering upon the levee to witness, and, as it proved, on the part of hundreds of open sympathisers, to welcome their arrival, and to make the occasion a kind of ovation to treason. Finding so many friends on the dock, and so many manifestations of sympathy, the rebel prisoners gave vent to shouts and savage outcries of defiance, which were responded to from the *landing*. One of the privates, more impudent and tongury than the rest, volunteered to be spokesman for the crowd, and, mounting a temporary rostrum, harangued the assemblage for an hour in the most exciting and reasonable language. He applied to the Yankees every term of abuse and contempt which his peculiar vocabulary could furnish, without the slightest interruption from the officers in charge. Barrels of apples were brought down to the dock, their heads stove in, and their contents showered among the prisoners. And this is the way we receive in a Union city red-handed rebels, fresh from battle-fields where the blood of brave men has flowed in the defence of the Government. How long, I would ask, would a Union prisoner in Richmond talk in such a strain against the rebel Government, and indulge in blackguarding their troops? Rather how long would he live if he even made the attempt to open his mouth for the Union?

During the stay here of Col. DUNNINGTON, the rebel commander of the garrison at Arkansas Post, an old acquaintance and associate of his in the navy of the United States, who is now on duty near this post, felt moved to renew the old friendship, and called upon him for that purpose, and tendered to him the use of his own quarters to make him the more comfortable. His only reception was a downright insult from the rebel Colonel. These two little incidents are a fair illustration of the spirit animating the two sections now at war, and exhibit the progress we are making in the way of coaxing back "our wayward brethren of the South." We receive their prisoners with kindness, and treat their leading officers with distinguished consideration. They rob and plunder the sick and wounded who fall into their hands, and take the crews out of our transports and gunboats, and sending them out upon the banks of the river, murder them in cold blood. Witness their conduct in the case of the capture of the hospital-boat *Hastings*, and the gunboat *Black Hawk*, at Harpeth Shoals on the Cumberland River a short time since. The President of this bastard Government by proclamation incites the seizure, abduction and murder of Union Generals, and authorizes the shooting of innocent laborers upon our river boats, and then lifts up his eyes in pious invocation to the Almighty for a blessing on these bloody doings. What a poor, injured and persecuted set of Democrats these Secessionists are! A perfect out of luck, truly! DE SOTO.

THE NEW ATTEMPT UPON VICKSBURGH.

Movements of Gen. Grant's Army—Gen. McClernand Within Twenty Miles of Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The steamer *Rush* has arrived here from Memphis.

Our troops are being daily transferred to transports and sent to Milliken's Bend.

Gen. GRANT was expected to move on the 27th instant.

The *Memphis Bulletin* of Monday, has Southern news of the 19th instant.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON commands the whole Western Department, and is marching with an immense force to Vicksburgh.

It is believed that Gen. JOHNSTON can concentrate one hundred and fifty thousand men for the defence of Vicksburgh.

The rebels are determined to stake everything to hold Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and to keep open communication between Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The rebel fortifications at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh are complete, and the rebels feel very confident that they can hold that place and Vicksburgh also.

The latest advices say that Gen. MCCLERNAND'S forces and Commodore FOOTE'S Squadron have reached Young's Point—a place only twenty miles above Vicksburgh.

Gen. Gorman's Capture of St. Charles and Duvall's Bluff.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Monday, Jan. 19, 1863.

The expedition returned this day from Des Arc, 210 miles from this place, and 40 or 50 above St. Charles. The first boat to return was the *Forest Rose*, sent up with Gen. MCCLERNAND'S dispatches to Gen. GORMAN. GORMAN had orders to go up and capture St. Charles. He found it abandoned, and kept on up the river. The *Forest Rose* reached St. Charles on Friday. The gunboat *Cincinnati* found there transports with GORMAN'S troops, passed up to Clarendon, and finally reached Duvall's Bluff. The *Forest Rose* kept on up the river, and reached the Bluff on Sunday, preceded by the gunboat *DeKalb* and Gen. GORMAN'S forces. When the *DeKalb* arrived at Duvall's Bluff, it found dinner ready cooked, but not eaten, and the Confederates, all but seven, absent. They had departed in such haste that they had forgotten to take their guns. A large quantity of ammunition, two 8-inch guns, 200 Enfield rifles, two platoon guns and some provisions were captured. The works at the Bluff are not complete. The natural defences are good.

It is 175 miles from the mouth of White River to De Kalb. The *Forest Rose* found the transports, and several hundred troops then passed to Des Arc, where they arrived on Sunday. Capt. WALKER landed only with the dispatch bearer, Dr. HEAD, and was met by a delegation of citizens. The soldiers had all been sent to reinforce Arkansas Post, and those remaining had departed as soon as the fleet hove in sight. The rebel flag still flying over Gen. HARDEE headquarters was pulled down.

All the buildings were deserted excepting one hospital, where were found thirty-nine sick and four dead men. The sick were paroled. The prisoners taken were mostly of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Texas Regiments.

The citizens of Des Arc were rejoicing over supposed rebel victories. They had reports of the strongest character, that thousands of men had come over to the Confederate side; that our loss at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Arkansas Post amounted to over 10,000.

In letters captured it was conclusively admitted that after the capture of Arkansas Post, Little Rock must inevitably fall. It was expected that Gen. MCCLERNAND would move upon it. Why he did not, they could not guess. The troops of MCCLERNAND and SHERMAN are at Milliken's Bend, awaiting orders to move and the arrival of more troops.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN NEWARK.

A Steam Boiler Driven Through Three Buildings and Two Vacant Lots.

Two Men Killed and Three Injured—Fearful Effects of the Explosion.

A frightful boiler explosion took place yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, at the Satchel and edge tool manufactory of Mr. CHARLES A. DEHART, No. 60 Adams-street, Newark, N. J. The boiler was about 25 feet long, and the explosion shot the main portion of it, with the force of a thunderbolt, through the end of the boiler-room across a vacant lot adjoining, entirely through a building used as a soap manufactory, through a stable on the same premises, and nearly across another vacant lot, in which it was finally deposited. The engineer, who was named WILLIAM BLAKE, was sitting near the end of the boiler, and was carried with it through the wall of the engine-room and into the soap manufactory on the next lot. He was terribly bruised and burnt, and cannot possibly survive. The boiler also struck, in its passage through the latter building, the proprietor, Mr. MILES MURRAY, who happened to be the only person in the building. Mr. MURRAY was dashed to fragments by the terrible force of the blow. The boiler carried the remains of Mr. MURRAY before it through the stable, when it also killed a horse, and carried the body of the animal with it in its dreadful flight.

The end of the satchel factory building, where the boiler-room joined it, was thrown down, about thirty feet of the wall being destroyed. There were 16 workmen in the latter building, three of whom were buried in the ruins. Their names were C. KNAPP, J. SMITH and ALEXANDER LANE. One of them were dangerously injured. The shock of the explosion also threw down the engine-stack of the factory, which fell with a terrific crash, demolishing what was left of the engine-room. The whole scene presented a most fearful aspect of destruction and desolation. The cause of the explosion is not yet definitely known, but it is supposed to have been a want of water in the boiler. The noise and shock of the explosion were heard and felt for a long distance. The boiler was built by Messrs. HYATTS & PARMLEE, of Newark, and was placed new in the building about seven years ago. An investigation was commenced yesterday afternoon, before Coroner ROSS, but after the examination of a few witnesses, the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

Gen. Carlos Butterfield, who is now resident in New-York, and was for many years in Mexico and conspicuous in the military history of that Republic, under the rule of SANTA ANNA, has just received from the Government of Venezuela his commission as Brigadier-General in the army of that Republic, as an acknowledgement of the important services he has rendered on many occasions to the Venezuelan Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Interference with Gen. Burnside's Plans.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War Inquiring into the Matter.

Important Changes Proposed in the Post-Office Department.

Senator Wilson's Bill for Organizing the Militia.

Proposed Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Filibustering in the House Against the Bill Authorizing the Employment of Negro Soldiers.

WAR BULLETIN.

[OFFICIAL.]

Order Relating to the Raising of Troops in Massachusetts.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1863.

Ordered that Gov. ANDREW of Massachusetts, is authorized until further orders to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer military service as he may find convenient. Such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into a separate corps. He will make the usual requisitions on the appropriate Staff Bureaus, and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

[Signed,] EDWIN OF STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

INTERFERENCE WITH GEN. BURNSIDE'S PLANS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at their meeting to-day, took up the resolution of the Senate to inquire whether any Generals in the army, and if so, whom, has visited Washington to interfere with army movements ordered by Gen. BURNSIDE. Gen. PARKE, Chief of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, was examined in reference to Gen. BURNSIDE'S plans and operations. It appears that Gen. BURNSIDE'S order for a movement was frustrated, and by the President revoked. Who the parties were has not yet transpired in the examination. When Gen. BURNSIDE and other officers are examined, the names of Generals who meddled in this affair will be made known.

AN INSUBORDINATE MILITARY RULE.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced a very important bill, looking to calling out the militia of the several States by the President for the term of three years. It provides for increased penalties for harboring or aiding deserters to escape; gives an additional bounty of fifty dollars to soldiers now in the field for re-enlisting in the service, and for establishing for the term of two years a bounty of one hundred dollars, one half to be paid at the time of enlistment; repeals the law requiring the approval by the President in cases of sentence of death by court-martial, and confers authority on Commanders in the field.

MORE MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day communicated quite a number of additional military appointments, among whom is Gen. DODGE, to be Major-General.

GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-day resumed consideration of the question of repealing the law limiting the appointments of Major and Brigadier Generals. The Committee are decidedly averse to these offices, but will probably agree to extend the number of Major-Generals to seventy, and Brigadier-Generals to two hundred and fifty. This will provide for about one-third of the number now before the Committee for confirmation. The remainder will fall by non-action.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Senator COLLAMER, to-day, introduced an important bill, prepared by the Postmaster-General, making many changes in the laws relative to the Post-office Department. It gives to the Postmaster-General power to appoint all Postmasters whose salaries shall be less than $1,000, and arranges all others into five classes. *First*—those of not more than $4,000; *second*—those less than $3,000; *third*—those less than $2,000; *fourth*—those less than $1,000; *fifth*—those less than $100. It prescribes a several oath, which is to be administered to all employes in the service.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

The House has been filibustering to-day on the bill providing for organizing and arming negroes, with the promise of continuing the contest all night.

APPOINTMENT.

ANDREW WYLIE, the recent competitor of Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, in the Alexandria District, for Congress, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Criminal Court of this District, vice Judge CRAWFORD, deceased. Mr. WYLIE, in the Congressional contest, ran on the Emancipation ticket, and was defeated by two votes.

MR. SAULSBURY, OF DELAWARE.

The disgraceful conduct of Mr. SAULSBURY, in the Senate yesterday, was repeated to-day, and aroused an expiring extravagance. It has been understood that he would be expelled to-morrow, but the fact that he is suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens* may postpone this act of justice, due the country no less than the Senate.

SENTENCE OF COURT-MARTIAL CONFIRMED.

The President has confirmed the sentence of a Court-martial (which was fatal,) in the case of a colored man named GARRETT, convicted of an attempt at rape, at Thibodeaux, Louisiana—said sentence to take effect at such time and place as may be designated by the commanding General.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURGH.

The official report of Gen. SHERMAN, on file in the War Department, gives a clear history of the late attack on Vicksburgh, and shows that it was made strictly in accordance with orders from Gen. GRANT, at the very time and in the very manner stated. Gen. SHERMAN was ignorant of the capture of Holly Springs, and the retreat of GRANT, but acted upon the supposition and previous arrangements that GRANT should advance upon Vicksburgh, and keep him occupied, while BANKS was to come up the river. The attack was made with great gallantry, and would have been successful but for the large reinforcements the enemy was able to send to Vicksburgh. Gen. MCCLERNAND, on his arrival, defeated Gen. SHERMAN as the Major-General of older date, and being next acting under Gen. GRANT, in pursuance of a plan formed before the expedition moved from Memphis. There is entire harmony among the principal officers, and good spirits among the men; and they are confident of taking Vicksburgh, and opening the Mississippi.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. MILROY and other witnesses, expected, not having yet arrived, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PROPOSALS FOR CANNON.

Proposals are invited by Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, for furnishing the Government with 12, 10, and 9-inch cast-iron cannon, to be made in conformity with drawings to be supplied by the Ordnance Department. No contract will be given, nor the money paid for, unless it shall endure a proof of 1,000 rounds with service charges of powder, of which 500 rounds will be solid shot, and 500 rounds with shell. Bidders will be required to file with their bids a bond in the penal sum of not less than $20,000, and signed by two responsible parties.

Proposals are also invited for furnishing one hundred or less 64-pounder cast-iron howitzers for naval defence. These howitzers weigh, when finished, 1,476 pounds. Bidders will be required to file with their bids bonds in the sum of $10,000.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

The Navy Department is in possession of information to the effect that a vessel which lately succeeded in running into Mobile harbor, has succeeded also in making her escape loaded with cotton.

MISSISSIPPI.

Senator HALE has been authorized by the Senate Naval Committee to report a bill regulating the appointment of Midshipmen in the navy. It provides for the appointment of two by each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, whenever vacancies occur. It also provides that all appointments heretofore made by the Secretary of the Navy and the President be ratified and confirmed.

REBEL PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War sends to Congress a communication from Gen. MARSHALL, Military Governor of the District of Columbia, detailing the circumstances of the conflict of the military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge CARTER, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the Marshal of the District upon a writ of replevin. Gen. MARSHALL suggests further legislation by Congress to embrace two points; first, to authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil Courts are in operation, and to courts-martial, where rebellion has interrupted civil Courts; second, continued absence and general reputation of disloyalty, to authorize condemnation and sale, unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty.

THE CONDUCT OF THE HOSPITALS.

Surg.-Gen. HAMMOND has addressed the following letter to Senator TED. FOOT, of New-Jersey, in relation to the manner in which the hospitals are conducted, and in reply to certain misstatements made by him upon the floor of the Senate, in the course of the debate upon Senator WILSON'S bill, to promote the comfort of soldiers in hospital:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, D. C., Jan. 26, 1863.

DEAR SIR: In the report of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, published in this morning's *Chronicle*, the following remarks are attributed to you:

"Last Sunday a convalescent hospital, within three miles of the city, under care of the Medical Department, and under the immediate eye, had large numbers of sick and wounded soldiers without food when they could eat, without beds to lie upon, and without blankets to cover them. They had to lie upon the ground, and were without stoves to keep them from freezing."

I have no hesitation in saying positively that such a condition of things does not exist in any hospital belonging to the army in any part of the country. I know, from personal observation, and from the reports of inspecting officers of high character, confirmed from the daily visitation of the Sanitary Commission, as well as from the reports of the army Medical Inspectors, that the hospitals are better managed, in my respects, than military hospitals ever were managed before—that they are furnished with ample medical and hospital supplies; that the patients are comfortable; and that the officers and attendants, as a rule, are attentive and faithful.

I make these statements with a full sense of their importance, and with a view to correct the erroneous impressions made by what you have said.

I do not know what hospital you had in mind in the remark in question; if the hospital of the convalescent camp, I positively deny their correctness in any respect; if the convalescent camp itself, though I believe your language exaggerates the condition of affairs, I must explicitly disclaim all responsibility for any mismanagement which may exist. The camp is not under my control, nor under the control of any officer of my corps; neither is the Medical Department called on for the clothing, the beds, the blankets, the stoves, or other comforts for the men there. I trust, therefore, you will do the Medical Department the justice to correct the statements made by you on the floor of the Senate. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

CONTRACTS PROCURED BY NEW-YORKERS.

The following contracts, by New-Yorkers, were proposed to the War Department and its bureaus during the week ending Jan. 26:

J. J. HARPENDING offers 20,000 Springfield rifled muskets, of model of 1861, at $22 50 cash.

W. GARDNER offers 5,000 sets of horse equipments, at $25.

J. M. COSSITEROE offers bullets at 11 cents per pound—if Government purchases the lead at 6 cents per pound.

JACOB AMES, Syracuse, proposes to deliver bulk peas in New-York, for the use of the army, at $2 62 per bushel of 60 pounds.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY FROM GERMANY.

The Secretary of State has received a letter from the ladies of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, transmitting a large quantity of lint, dressings and hospital supplies for the use of the wounded Union soldiers. The articles have been turned over to the Medical Department.

THE NEW-ALMADEN CASE.

The New-Almaden case, now before the United States Supreme Court, involves a larger amount of money than any other ever brought before it, the celebrated Gallinas case not excepted. The product of this quicksilver mine is valued at upward of $1,000,000 per annum.

PROMOTION URGED.

The friends of Capt. F. MCGILVERY, of the Sixth Maine Battery, are urging his promotion to the position of Brigadier-General. It is claimed that Captain MCGILVERY, by his coolness and bravery at the

Continued on Eighth Pa

THE MAGAZINES.

—If the February number of Harper's does not belie the picture-books. It has no less than five illustrated articles.—J. Rose Brown, late of the famous Bigelow papers. But we must confess to having seen more interesting sketches of wild life in a sealer's cabin than in the "Log Cabin" of Mr. Brown. Yosemite views of Mr. Bierstadt are the cleverest of the illustrations. James Hedges Harper's two letters—to newspaper correspondents—on the negro and his position in the Southern mind, throw that class of literature into the shade. Mr. Harper's letters are models of what such things should be. Mr. Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" is to be illustrated, and the publishers announce that the text has been revised by the author. We hope for a better "Alhambra" than the last.

A DAD OFFICER DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

The following card from Col. Baar, of the Forty-first Illinois, explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS 2 DIVISION, 20 A. C.,
NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., Jan. 12, 1863.

I deem it my duty to do all in my power to clear the New-York Volunteers of the odium cast upon them by the dismissal from the service of Major Alexander Baar, late of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers. I have known the officer and the regiment from the time they were mustered into the service, and have had ample opportunity to judge of their merits. Major Baar has been dismissed for drunkenness on duty, and for absence without leave. I have known Major Baar to be sober and attentive to his duties, and have never seen him absent from his command without leave. I have frequently known him to be on duty when he was suffering from the effects of a severe fall from his horse, and when he was unable to walk without assistance. I have never known him to be intoxicated on duty, and have frequently known him to be on duty when he was unable to leave his quarters. I have known the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers from the time they were mustered into the service, and have had ample opportunity to judge of their merits, and I do not hesitate to say that they are one of the best regiments in the service. I have never known them to be absent from their regiments without leave, and have never known them to be intoxicated on duty. I have known Major Baar to be absent from his command on duty, and have known him to be intoxicated on duty, but have never known him to be absent from his command without leave, or intoxicated on duty, when he was not suffering from the effects of a severe fall from his horse. I have known the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers to be under fire frequently, and have never known them to flinch from their duty. I have known Major Baar to be under fire frequently, and have never known him to flinch from his duty. I have known Major Baar to be under fire frequently, and have never known him to be absent from his command without leave. I have known the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers to be under fire frequently, and have never known them to flinch from their

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Hon. G. C. Verplanck, in the chair, and Commissioners Carrigan, Cohen, Low, and Von Der Heyde, present.

A large number of bills and requisitions were audited and passed.

The Superintendent of Ward's Island presented his annual report, which was ordered to be printed in the annual report of the Commission.

Mr. Carrigan reported that he had been to see the United States Trust Company for the purpose of reducing the mortgage on Quarantine and Staten Island, which the President and Directors had authorized to reduce the mortgage on Quarantine to $150,000, if that property was worth $300,000, and the consent of the Legislature could be obtained.

The General Agent reports that the Health Officer, Dr. Walker, in violation of the law, had passed ships with passengers in the middle of the night without going first to Castle Garden. The report states that there is no officer on duty on the part of the Commissioners at night, and when the officers appear in the morning, the passengers are often in the hands of the runners.

Mr. Carrigan thought that the Health Officer did pretty much as he liked, and he was in favor of putting the law in force.

It was resolved that the Health Officer, Dr. Gunn, be informed that a repetition of the offence would be followed by an immediate complaint to the Governor.

Commissioner Von Der Heyde asked and obtained leave to withdraw the petition of the hotel keepers for licensing emigrant runners.

The report of the Committee to whom was referred the matter of raising the salaries of several employes, was read. The Committee thought that the request was not unreasonable, in view of the enhanced value of the necessaries of life. The aggregate increase, as proposed, would amount to but $1,550 25.

The Committee recommended the increase of the salaries in accordance with a schedule attached to their report, which recommendation was adopted.

The Commission adjourned, subject to the call of the chair, when the annual report to the Legislature will be discussed and adopted.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

No. of emigrants arrived to Jan. 21, 1863	1,050
No. of emigrants arrived since to Jan. 26, 1863	544
Total	1,594
To same date in 1862	1,372

No. inmates in Institution, W. I., 727.	1865.	1862.	1861.	1860.
	610	1,326	984	
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1863				$17,744 79
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 27, 1863			$3,556 00	
Received since to Jan. 26, for commutation of passengers, &c.			1,780 60	1,444 00
Total				$22,930 79
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 21, 1863			$4,854 71	
No payments on Jan. 26				1,324 71
Balance in Bank				$17,556 07

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 19th day of Jan. to the 26th day of Jan., 1863: Men, 96; Women, 96; Boys, 102; Girls, 116. Total, 470. Adults, 194; Children, 276; Males, 269; Females, 210. Colored Persons, 9.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	2	Premature birth	6
Bones, joints, &c.	3	Stomach, bowels and digestive organs	46
Brain and nerves	76	Uncertain seat, and general diseases	35
Generative organs	1	Unknown	0
Heart and blood vessels	19	Urinary organs	7
Lungs, throat, &c.	132	Violence, accidents, &c.	27
Old age	6		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	10		
Total			470

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 27, 1862	391—Inc. 79
Week ending Jan. 19, 1863	
From acute diseases	256
From chronic diseases	109
From external causes, &c.	12—407
Week ending Jan. 26, 1863—	
From acute diseases	257
From chronic diseases	188
From external causes, &c.	25—470
Increase this week	3

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 24, 1863:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	295
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	27
Abatements of nuisances under notice	48
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	64
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	216
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	60
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	6
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	14
No. of dead dogs removed from the City limits	40
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	16
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	2,560

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem.—A meeting of citizens of the Twelfth Ward was held at the Lyon Brewery, on One Hundred and Tenth-street, Tuesday evening, to adopt measures for the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem. An association was organized called the Twelfth Ward West End Improvement Association, to further the objects of the meeting, and for the general advancement of the interests of the Ward, and of the northwestern sections of the City. The following officers of the Association were elected, and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting: Thomas Manson, President; Wm. Dunning, Robert Marshal, David S. Jackson, Jr., S. A. Dixon, Vice-Presidents; E. Bernheimer, Treasurer; Alex. Lewis, D. A. Knapp, Secretaries; W. E. Waring, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Explosion in a Percussion-Cap Manufactory.—Coroner Naunain held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Moses Vanbrunt, one of the workmen employed in the percussion-cap manufactory of Remsen & Co., in Seventy-first-street, who was killed by the explosion of some fulminating powder on Tuesday afternoon. The testimony showed that the deceased was the only person in the building at the time of the explosion. He was engaged in filling the caps, when, from some unexplained cause, the powder exploded, instantly killing him, and shattering the building to fragments. The deceased was a native of this country, 21 years of age, and resided with Mr. Remsen in Thirty-first-street.

Death of Washington Smith.—Mr. Washington Smith, a wealthy and well-known citizen of New-York, died on Tuesday morning, at his house, in Fourteenth-street. Mr. Smith served in the Common Council of this City two successive terms; he has been one of the governors of the Almshouse, and has been more or less identified with the interests of the City for the last thirty years. He was the Republican candidate for State Senator at the last election, and served as one of the Presidential electors for this State in 1860. He was a man of large wealth, and distinguished for his benevolence. His last public act was to present a set of colors to the Monitor Regiment, at the request of the War Committee. He leaves a widow and several children. His funeral will take place to-day, at 1 o'clock.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association—Course of Lectures.—Rev. Wm. H. Milburn is delivering a course of six lectures at the Calvary Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) Twenty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, on the *Fathers of the Christian Church*, with the intention of bringing out, in a popular and interesting form, the men and the events about which so little is known, except to scholars. The third and last of the course will be given to-night, and will have for its subject *Ambrose the Churchman*, reputed author of *Te Deum Laudamus*, *Jerome the Scholar*, and *Augustine the Divine*.

A Laborer Accidentally Killed.—Peter Connolly, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, residing at No. 4 Minetoll-place, was engaged in the work of tearing down a building at No. 75 Beekman-street, when a large stone from the upper part of the wall struck him on the head, fracturing his skull, and otherwise injuring him in such an extent that he died soon afterward. Coroner Wilbey held an inquest upon the body.

Fatal Street Accident.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Mrs. Evans, residing at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, while walking down Seventh-avenue, slipped and fell to the sidewalk. She was picked up insensible, and taken to a drug-store in the vicinity, when it was found that a blood-vessel had been ruptured. All efforts to save her life were unavailing; she died in about half an hour after the accident.

Off for the West.—A company of about 30 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society on Tuesday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. Trowt. The children were, as usual, comfortably dressed, and went rejoicing in the change that awaited them in the far-West, where all of them will be provided with good Christian homes among the farmers.

American Telegraph Company.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Telegraph Company, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., the old Board of Directors were reelected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Ex-Gov. Samuon was elected President, Cadwallader Livingston Secretary, and Francis Monroe Treasurer.

Light Guard Ball.—The Light Guard will give their annual ball at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, the 12th of February. This ball is always one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Gen. Burnside.—This distinguished officer is now stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Promenade Concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Brilliant Scenes and Charming Music.

Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, the *élite* of that very respectable city enjoyed heartily, on Tuesday evening, one of the most charming promenade concerts that have been given in this, that, or any other city in the country. In order to afford ample room for the promenaders, a temporary floor had been laid over the parquette, leaving only a few seats for the aged or weary, nearest the entrance hall. In the centre, on a raised platform, the regiment of musicians, under Heinemuller, were stationed; and prompt to the time named, every member was in readiness to perform his allotted part. There was no tawdry ornamentation to be seen. The sombre hues which still adorn the walls of the Academy were considered the most appropriate background for a full realization of the beauties of the animated, the ever moving decorations, upon which the managers had wisely depended for their grandest effect—the ladies in their rich and tasteful attire. At 7½ o'clock the first of the long line of carriages arrived, and at 8¼ o'clock the vast floor presented a most brilliant spectacle. The promenaders formed a dazzling circle, gliding stylish-like (the female portion) around the musicians, whose harmonies enhanced what alone presented all the enchantment of a fairy scene.

The first, and, in fact, all the tiers of seats above were filled by those other beauties, and their attendants in black, who preferred the quiet and easy enjoyment of the scene and the music, at a distance, to taking part in the promenade. Among the most noted persons present were Mayor Kalbfleisch, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Hon. J. B. T. Granshaw, L. B. Wyman, Esq., Hon. James Humphrey, Wm. Hunter, Esq., Capt. Parsons, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff, Hon. J. Carson Brevoort, Regis Gignoux, R. C. Brulaye, Consul-General of the Netherlands; Rev. Mr. White and S. Richardson. The musical selections were as follows: *Part First*.—Fort Federal Hill, (dedicated to Major-Gen. John A. Dix;) Overture—Nabucco; Il Bacio—The Kiss; Bolero, from Vespres Siciliennes; Nairea Galop; Tubleaux—Drums and trumpets, or a parade on Broadway. *Part Second*.—Duette, from Ariodo; Polka, L'Eventail; selections from Dinorah; Green Seal Galop; Quartette, from Rigoletto; and Hudson River Railroad Galop, dedicated to Gen. Sandford. The musical selections for the concert having been performed, and the promenade over, a large portion of those in attendance took a willing part in the exhilarating dance, which continued until a late hour—that is, a late hour for Brooklyn people. The music, the promenade, and the dance, were all of a most chaste and enjoyable character, and they were enjoyed to the fullest. Every one was delighted, and we have no doubt the concert will furnish the principal topic of delicious little conversations to the ladies who were present for many a future day. In closing this brief notice, we should be guilty of gross neglect should we fail to speak in the highest terms of Messrs. Thorne, Van Duck, Myers, Woodruff, Kennaday, Frothingham and Van Sonderen, the Executive Committee, for their excellent management, and untiring care for the comfort of their guests.

The National Democratic Primaries.—The National Democratic primary meetings for the election of three delegates from each Brooklyn Ward and County town were held on Tuesday evening, and passed off in an orderly manner. In the Tenth and Twelfth Wards two tickets were run, and there was considerable excitement in consequence. The regular Democrats are to hold their primaries hereafter. It appears to be understood that the Nationals are to have the nominations for Sheriff and Street Commissioner, and the Regulars are to have the choice of the Mayor, two Superintendents of the Poor, and whatever other candidates there may be for election next Fall. The prominent contestants for Sheriff are Mr. John J. Weed and John McNamee, and for Mayor, Mr. Benjamin Pierce is spoken of, although there will be other candidates, doubtless, before the Conventions are held.

The Lobby of the Board of Aldermen.—The space devoted to the members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, in the Council Chamber, has for years past been crowded with persons who had no legitimate right there, while others were compelled to remain outside, in the space set apart in the audience. The Aldermen were almost constantly annoyed by those who had "axes to grind," and business was in many instances delayed in consequence. The new President of the Board, (Alderman O'Keefe,) being aware, from experience, of the annoyance caused by these lawful lobbyists, has inaugurated a change, by ordering all seats except those occupied by members inside of the railing to be removed, and placing a Sergeant-at-Arms at the door to keep all out who have no right there. Two policemen are to be detailed to see that this order is carried into effect hereafter.

The Eastern District Fire Department Ball.—The Nineteenth Annual Ball of the Eastern District Fire Department, took place at Union Hall on Tuesday night, and although the attendance was not as large as on some former occasions, in consequence of the disagreeable state of the weather, everything passed off pleasantly. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund. Between $800 and $1,000 was realized for the object.

Presentation.—The Teller of the City Bank, Mr. Wm. H. Webster, was presented on Tuesday night, with a gold watch, chain, ring, and silver tobacco box, by the patrons of the bank in South Brooklyn, as a testimonial of their friendship.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Wrestling Match for $1,400.—A wrestling match for $1,400, has been arranged, to take place in Jersey City one week from next Saturday, between Mr. Frederick Burrell, of Chemung County, New-York, and a young man from Connecticut, who is reported to be a champion wrestler, and has never yet been thrown. The parties wrestled a few days since for $500 a side, but neither of them were present, and at that time the second match was made. Mr. Burrell is a large property owner in Chemung County, and a prominent manufacturer, and holds the position of Supervisor.

Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey State Medical Society.—The Ninety-seventh Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey State Medical Society, was held during yesterday, at Lyceum Hall, in Jersey City. There was quite a full attendance of members from all parts of the State, together with delegates from New-York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The President, Dr. J. Wolverton, occupied the chair, and Dr. W. Pierson acted as Secretary.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—T. R. Varick, of Jersey City.

Vice-Presidents—E. M. Hunt, Middlesex County; A. Colsee, Essex County; B. R. Bateman, Cumberland County.

Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Carson, Trenton.

Recording Secretary—W. Pierson, Orange.

Treasurer—S. Engliss, Monmouth County.

Standing Committee—S. Weeks, T. R. Rogers and R. M. Cooper.

Various subjects were brought up for discussion during the day, amongst which was the appointment of incompetent persons as surgeons of volunteer regiments. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, of whom the President shall be one, be appointed to present the views of the Society to the Governor relative to the appointment of surgeons for the regiments of volunteers from this State, and be requested to have full evidence of the qualifications of such appointees.

The next annual meeting is to be held at Camden.

Institution of Rev. S. M. Rice as Rector of Grace Church, New-York Parish.—Rev. Stephen M. Rice is to be instituted rector of this parish on Sunday morning next. Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer will be present, and is to officiate as institutor. Services to begin at 10½ o'clock.

United States Hospital, Newark.—Arrived Jan. 26, Sergt. J. McGuire, Company F, Sixth New-Jersey. Died, Jan. 27, David Hand, Company F, Twenty-fifth New-Jersey.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1223, 1351, 1355, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387. *Part II.*—Nos. 620, 1157, 967, 535, 4167, 1235, 993, 1080, 715½, 600.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 823, 1247, 975, 994, 1039, 1335, 1210.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

The Judgment against Commodore Vanderbilt in the Transit Company Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

David Colden Murray vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt*.—The following is the judgment in this case, referred to in the Times of yesterday. The judgment is ordered must be for an accounting, for defendant.

I. For moneys received by him from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company prior to August, 1856, excepting the money received for on the 9th of July, 1856.

II. For the proceeds of the *Brother Jonathan*.

III. Declaring the sale to William H. Vanderbilt to have been for the benefit of the defendant, and directing an accounting by the defendant for the moneys received from for the proceeds of such vessel when subsequently sold by him.

IV. For the *Daniel Webster*, for the value of such steamer at the time she was taken by the defendant.

V. For the proceeds of sales made by the defendant of the coal, coal-hulks, &c., on the Pacific Coast, for the value thereof if used by him.

VI. For any notes received by the defendant from Gen. Golcomia for the moneys advanced to him by defendant and charged in the account for secret service money against the Company, or for the proceeds of any of such notes if received by the defendant.

In taking such account it will not be necessary to open the other accounts rendered, or to direct any re-accounting as to all other items of account between the defendant and the Company.

The defendant is to be allowed in his accounting for the steamships, all moneys expended for such steamships, and for repairing the same up to the respective times of sale.

He is also to be allowed any moneys remaining unpaid of the advances by him on account of the company for which he has taken no receipt, and any balance of money due from the company for the bonds held by the defendant, for which the steamships were pledged, or mortgaged, and which was not discharged by the sale of the other steamships than those for which he is to account.

For the purpose of taking such account, a reference is ordered to take the same, and all further orders are reserved until the coming in of the report.

About a Piano and the Brooklyn Police.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Joseph E. Isaac vs. *John S. Folk*.—This was the second trial of an action to recover a piano or its value alleged to have been taken from the plaintiff by the defendant, a police officer of this city. It was alleged that the defendants refused to deliver the piano after the plaintiff had shown that he was in lawful possession of the instrument, the defendant denying that plaintiff was the owner. This action was then commenced, and in October 1862, the former trial resulted in favor of the defendant, on account of a question as to plaintiff's title, a new trial was granted and now resulted in favor of the plaintiff.

Henry Morrison and J. R. Whiting for plaintiff; S. Garrison and W. Britton, for defendant.

Jury Discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Louis Spitzer vs. *The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company*.—This was an action on a policy of insurance issued by the defendants. The case was stated in the Times of yesterday, and now resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Underhill vs. *Van Zandt et al.*—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the Matter of Mary Fleming, &c.—Order granted.

Jervis et al vs. *Geraldine*.—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Application for the Sale of Real Estate of Thomas Cochran, &c.—Report of Referee confirmed.

The Mariners' Savings Institution vs. *Matthews et al.*—Judgment; foreclosure and sale.

Angelone Bodine vs. *James Bodine*.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Sage et al. vs. *Johnston*.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Glenworth vs. *Merwin, Jr.*—Motion denied without costs.

Schuiter vs. *Wilson*.—Ordered that defendant have leave to file a supplementary answer on payment of $10 costs of this motion and the disbursements incurred by the plaintiff at the January Term of this Court.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Weston et al. vs. *Moore*.—Motion denied with $7 costs, but with liberty to the defendant, on payment of costs, to renew his motion.

Steele vs. *Sealy*.—Motion denied with $7 costs, but the plaintiff may renew it on payment of such costs.

Mott vs. *Koehler*.—Motion granted on terms. Opinion left with Special Term Clerk.

Mott vs. *Taylor*.—Motion granted on terms. Opinion left with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 28, 1863.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, 81, Reg.	93	400	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170
5,000 do	93½	300	do	169
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	94⅞	12	do	169¾
5,000 do	94⅞	200	do	169
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10s	98	100	do	169⅛
$5,000 U. S. 6s '62, Reg.	93⅝	200	Quicksilver Min. Co.	34
4,000 do	93½	1858	N. Y. Cen. R.	119
2,000 do	Feb. 1 Aug.	102½	40	do	119¾
5,000 U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	95⅛	50	do	119¾
5,000 do	95⅛	200	do	119⅝
17,000 do	95⅛	200	do	119⅝
5,000 U. S. D. 8's	103⅜	200	do	119⅝
20,000 do	103	700	Erie Railway	71
2,000 Brook. City W. L.	102	500	do	70¾
1,000 Va. 6s	71¾	500	do	70¾
5,000 Mo. 6s	63	500	do	70¾
10,000 do	64⅛	100	do	70¾
11,000 Mo. 6s, int. to M. & So. Jo.	57	400	do	71
2,000 Cal. State 7s	120⅜	100	do	71
2,000 do	120⅜	200	Erie Railway Pref.	89½
10,000 do	120⅛	400	do	104⅝
6,000 N. C. 6s	57	200	do	104⅝
2,000 Ohio 6s, 5s, '70	72	50	do	104⅝
3,000 N. Y. C. 7s, Coup.	123⅛	100	do	93
2,000 Erie 2d M. 6s, '91	105⅛	100	Hudson Riv. R.	83½
14,000 Erie 2d M. 6s	105⅛	400	do	83½
1,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	102	400	do	83
2,000 Erie 6th M. B.	112	100	do	83
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Co.	101	100	do	83⅛
1st M. S. F.	97	200	Harlem R.	22
3,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	98	100	do	22
1,000 C., R. & Q. 8s	97	100	do	22⅛
6,000 Mich. So. S. F.	113½	100	do	22⅛
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 8s	104	200	do	22
1,000 do	104	200	do	22⅛
4,000 do	104⅛	200	Harlem R. Pref.	42
5,000 Ala. & V. R. 2d Mtg.	85	1000	do	42
4,000 Ala. & Gt. So. 8s	88	200	Nor. & West. R.	33
500 Ch. & N. W. S. F. S.	113	1000	Reading R.	90
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	73½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	38
1,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	64	100	do	38
1,000 do	64¼	100	Mich. C. R.	89¾
1,000 H. & St. J. 1st M. 8s	85	500	do	89¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. & W. 2d M.	89	100	do	89¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	110	100	do	89¾
5,000 do	109⅞	200	do	89¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	90	200	do	89¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	69
1,000 do	90	100	do	69
1,000 do	90	100	do	69
1,000 do	90	100	do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Chimney Corner—French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Actress by Daylight—Somebody Else.

WALLACK'S—Secrets Worth Knowing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Lear, the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Gen. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Charles the Second, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—Cinderella.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mary Lyons.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Burke's Serenaders.

GODFIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 663 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We shall undoubtedly soon hear of the third attack upon the rebel defences at Vicksburgh. Gen. Grant's troops were at last accounts rapidly moving down the Mississippi from Memphis, and rendezvousing at Milliken's Bend. Gen. McClernand's forces and Admiral Porter's Squadron were at Young's Point, only twenty miles above Vicksburgh. Late rebel news indicates that a desperate defence will be made both at Vicksburgh and at Port Hudson, with the view of keeping open communication with Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

It is reported in Washington that Major-Gen. Burnside will very soon take the field, an important command having already been arranged for him. Gen. Sumner has received leave of absence for several days to visit his family in the interior of this State.

By dispatch from Washington it will be seen that Gov. Andrew has been authorized by the Government to raise detached companies of volunteer heavy artillery, and such corps of infantry as he may deem expedient, for three years, unless sooner discharged; and is further authorized to include in the corps so enlisted persons of African descent, but to have them organized into separate corps.

Our latest advices from Key West, to the 22d inst., informs us positively of the arrival of the rebel steamer *Oreto*, at Havana. She was allowed to proceed up the harbor without detention. The name of the vessel destroyed by her, in the Gulf, is not yet known. The frigate *San Jacinto*, and the gunboats *Oneida*, *Hunterville* and *Penguin* have gone to Havana to watch the motions of the *Oreto*. A Key West correspondent, of an evening paper, states that the fact was established that the steamer which sunk the *Hatteras*, off Galveston, was the *Oreto*, but this is probably a mistake, as the *Oreto*, with upward of a thousand bales of cotton on board for Havana, would hardly go round by way of Galveston.

The Government has ordered the arrest of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, A. D. Boileau, and he was conveyed to Washington on Tuesday night. The editor was also arrested, but subsequently released.

The boats on the Ohio River, in the vicinity of Wheeling, Va., have been seized by Government, and ordered to report to Gen. Cox, at Marietta. It is understood that these boats are to be employed in removing the troops from the Kanawha Valley.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a system of postal money orders was reported back from the Post-office Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, offered a preamble and resolution embodying a statement of the conduct of Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, on Tuesday, and declaring him expelled from the Senate. It was laid over under the rule. Mr. Wall, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Military Committee to inquire into the case of "Sarvons, the French Lady," confined in Fort Lafayette, and said to be insane. The President was called upon for all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, regarding a prohibition of the exportation of arms, etc., from the United States to Mexico, and relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army. A bill for the encouragement of enlistments, &c., was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Military Committee. The Invalid Pension bill was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated, but not disposed of. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a motion was made by Mr. Sherfield, of Rhode Island, to refer Mr. Stevens' bill, authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent, to the Military Committee. A long debate ensued, the friends of the bill desiring action upon it at once. Motions to lay it on the table were defeated. The House finally refused to refer the subject to the Military Committee, and ordered the main question on its passage. The Opposition then commenced filibustering, with a determination to prevent a vote—the time being filled up with trivial motions, on which yea and nay votes were taken. The House was still in session at midnight.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools. The bill appropriating the remainder of the canal revenue was passed. The joint resolution introduced on Tuesday, to go into joint ballot for a United States Senator on Tuesday next, was adopted.

In the Assembly, the Speaker announced his appointments of under officers. A number of bills were introduced—among them one to establish and regulate the prices between New-York and Staten Island. The resolution to go into joint ballot on Tuesday next for a United States Senator was passed, 63 to 56, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Democrats to fight off the "previous question."

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of prominent clergymen of this City and Brooklyn was held at Clinton Hall yesterday afternoon, with a view to aid in extending the operations of the Christian Commission. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams occupied the Chair, and Rev. J. Oscoop Smith was Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. Dodge, Rev. Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, Mr. G. S. Griffith, of Baltimore, and Mr. Russell S. Coon, after which a series of resolutions were offered by Rev. Messrs. Wheaton, Hitchcock, Hutton, Sabin, Hebron and Taylor, strongly indorsing the cause.

Gen. Burnside and Gen. Tom Anthony, of the Army of the Frontier, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday night, Jan. 22. Gen. Blunt is in admirable condition, and is ready for another campaign.

Brig.-Gen. J. P. Wenz, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, has recently been exchanged, and is now ordered to the command of the Eastern District of Kentucky.

The New-Orleans *Delta* states, upon what it considers thoroughly reliable authority, that there were only five of the crew of the *Harriet Lane* killed and six wounded at the time of her capture in Galveston harbor.

The fleet of twenty-six steamers which left Nashville several days since, under the convoy of two gunboats, arrived at Evansville, Ind., on Jan. 26. One of them alone received any serious injury from the guerrillas, and she will be easily repaired.

The Stock Market was down on the Railway speculation from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. Gold left off 153 ₩ cent.—Exchange, 159 ₩ cent.

Cotton and Flour were in active demand, yesterday, and were decidedly firmer. Wheat and Corn were in less request, and buyers had any existing advantage. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Butter and Cheese were freely purchased. Beef was quiet. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Heavy sales of Rice, Spices and Whisky were reported at higher prices. The freight market was very quiet.

Prospects of the War—Foreign Intervention.

The peril of foreign intervention is one which has overhung the nation from the very beginning of the war. If we can trust the assurances of the State Department, and the indications of current events, this peril seems for the present to be overpast. The French Emperor's attempt to secure a joint mediation with England and Russia in our domestic dispute, proved a failure. How complete that failure was,—how definite was the refusal with which it was met, and how permanent may be the temper which prompted it, we have yet to learn. But we are warranted by the official advices which have thus far reached the public, in believing that the attitude of *our* Government and of the country toward any foreign Power that may attempt intervention in our affairs, is one of distinct and unequivocal hostility. The whole world has been given to understand that this is precisely *the* one thing which our people will not for an instant tolerate,—and that if any foreign nation attempts in any way, singly or in concert with others, to control by dictation, by force or by unsought advice, the future fate of this Republic, that nation will be instantly met by the peremptory and, if needful, the armed resistance of the loyal people of the United States, without distinction of party.

Foreign nations, we have been given to believe, understand this position, and acquiesce in it. The Emperor Napoleon understands it, and so far as the official language of his Government goes, he assents to it. As our correspondents at Paris and Washington have *repeatedly* assured us, he has protested over and over again that he has no purpose of renewing his offer of mediation, and that it never involved or implied any sentiment of hostility toward the Government of the United States. Does the French Minister at Washington understand this declaration and act upon it in the sense which its language implies? *Or is he engaged*, either on his own responsibility, or under secret instructions from the Emperor, in *building up a party here in favor of European intervention in our affairs?*

Some ten or fifteen days since, the *Tribune* published a Washington dispatch, announcing that a crazy adventurer named Jewett had been holding interviews with the French Minister, for the purpose of promoting the intervention of France in our affairs; and the statement obtained a color of credibility because it contained an extract from a dispatch of M. Mercier, which was first made public through that extraordinary medium. If the averments of Jewett are at all to be credited, he has succeeded in enlisting much more important personages than himself in this attempted intrigue. The *Tribune* has avowed itself in favor of foreign mediation; and that circumstance perhaps gives color to the further statement that Mr. Greeley, its Editor, has *entered into personal negotiations* with M. Mercier for the promotion of the same end. Unless we have been misinformed, (and we are open to correction on this point,) Mr. Greeley has held personal interviews with the French Minister, *and has written him letters*, assuring him that the people are tired of the war, that they desire peace above all things, and that they are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor, or of any disinterested European Power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and the Rebel States. We have furthermore been told that he has tolerated, if not opened, a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, with a view to cooperation in some plan, and in mediation as the most feasible plan, of putting an end to the present war.

So far as the man Jewett is concerned, this is a matter of very little consequence. We regard him, on this subject, as simply a lunatic, and as utterly irresponsible for his acts. He certainly is not likely to carry any great weight in matters of this kind, because he has no position, either personal or political, to back his efforts. But with Mr. Greeley the case is different. He has great ability, and an established political position. He is the Editor of a very influential journal, and the head of a powerful political party. On many most important topics, he has proved himself to be practically the leader of the National Administration. What he says, therefore, on such a subject as this, is a matter of the utmost importance. A foreign Minister, knowing little of the springs of public action but what he sees on the surface, may very well be excused for giving to the representations of such a man as Mr. Greeley on such a subject as this the greatest possible weight. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that M. Mercier already feels warranted in saying that the *people* do not indorse the inveterate and uncompromising hostility of the Government to foreign intervention,—that a very strong party at heart favors it, and will pronounce for it whenever the proper time shall come.

What may result from these intrigues time alone can show. Mr. Greeley ought to understand that they are not only hostile to the interest and welfare of the country, but in direct violation of the law of the land. We know but one medium of communication with foreign Powers on public topics, and that is the Government: and Congress has made it a *crime* in any individual to hold intercourse with any foreign Minister on such subjects. But what right has M. Mercier to enter into intrigues of this kind, with private citizens—leaders of political parties—to promote a policy which the Government has utterly and repeatedly rejected? And why does President Lincoln or Mr. Seward tolerate for an instant such a violation of the proprieties of his position, and such a flagrant outrage on our national rights, on the part of the French Minister? If the public report of his conduct in this matter is true, the Emperor should be requested to recall him at once.

We are aware that Mr. Greeley has come to some very distinct and very extraordinary conclusions in regard to the pending contest against Rebellion. He believes that it should be ended by Spring, with victory on our part, if we can achieve it, and by conceding the independence of the Confederacy if we cannot. We differ from him *toto cœlo* on this subject. We believe that with proper vigor at Washington, with proper skill and resolution on the part of our commanders, and with proper cooperation on the part of their subordinates, we *can* conquer the rebel armies before the first of May. But whether we do or not, *the war must go on until the Rebellion is conquered.* There is no alternative. If every dollar in the Treasury were spent to-morrow,—if every man in the armies should be discharged to-morrow,—if the "Peace Democrats" were to come into power to-morrow, the war would still go on. We might have armistices, attempts at peace, possibly treaties and agreements: and they might bring about a temporary truce. But they could do nothing more. *This war is to be fought through.* The same necessity rests upon us which has controlled the action and guided the policy of every other nation compelled to buffet with civil war and struggle for its existence. *We must fight till we conquer, or are conquered.* There is no half-way house, and there can be no half-way work about it. And he knows little of the spirit and temper of our people, who dreams for a moment that they will shrink from the sacrifices and sufferings which the war involves. They may groan under them—for party purposes or for personal ends they may struggle against them. But when the issue comes they will meet it. They will never surrender,—they will never sell or betray their national birthright, and above all they will never consent, under any circumstances, that any foreign Power shall dictate the destiny or decide the fate of this Republic. If Mr. Greeley or Mr. Jewett, or M. Mercier has any doubt upon this point, let them test the temper of the people by consummating the intrigue in which they are said to be engaged.

The Proposed Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury.

If the United States Senate has any genuine self-respect, it will vindicate it by the summary expulsion of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware. A more outrageous indignity was never committed upon a deliberative body than was his conduct on Tuesday when called to order. In styling the President of the United States by name an "imbecile," he not only put himself on a level with the lowest pot-house blackguard, but committed a gross breach of the rules. The Vice-President did nothing less than absolute duty in calling him to order. The Delaware Senator contumaciously and contemptuously refused to heed that call. The Vice-President, under the rules, had no alternative then but to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody. In drawing his revolver—a weapon which no man worthy of respect ever carries into a legislative body—upon the officer, Mr. Saulsbury defied the authority of the Senate; and all of his subsequent behavior, both in word and act, was to the highest degree "in contempt." It is hard to conceive how any man accustomed to gentlemanly associations could so play the bully anywhere. That a Senator of the United States should do it in the Senate of the United States is a thing till now altogether unheard of. We look in vain for something in palliation. Nothing of a personal character had been previously uttered to irritate and provoke. The debate had been perfectly cool and orderly. The Senator himself had held the floor for a considerable time before he launched out into his vulgarity. As there was no prior provocation, so there was no subsequent apology—not a word that denoted regret. Even after he had had twenty-four hours to reflect upon his conduct, his only language was that of contemptuous defiance. "I have no favor to ask," comprised all that he had to say on the subject.

We say then, that if the Senate refrains from expelling this man from the seat he has disgraced, it will itself forfeit all title to respect. True, such action is painful. Every generous impulse revolts from putting such an indelible stigma upon one with whom we have long had friendly intercourse. But such private feelings have nothing to do with the discharge of a solemn public duty. It is no personal consideration that is involved here, but the dignity of the Senate; and with it the power of the Government itself. There is everywhere prevalent a spirit of contempt for rightful authority. The temper that incited and still sustains the rebellion is daily becoming more rife. Now we see it exhibited in the disobedience of high military officers to their superiors; now in the pressure of mobs upon State Legislatures; and now in the spurning of all control, and trampling upon all rules, and unrestrained violence and defiance among the very highest class of our law-makers. Disorganization and anarchy are inevitable, unless this growing license is arrested. There is nothing under heaven that can save us, except the firmest fidelity in maintaining lawful authority wherever assailed. It is encouraging to see many tokens of such a disposition. The military tribunals and the President are manifesting it; and our own State Assembly has just given a signal proof that it, too, cherishes the same solemn purpose. Now that the United States Senate is called upon by this extraordinary conduct of one of its number to commit itself to the same stern line of duty, let it not falter. Any dereliction here, on its part, would be a peculiar injury—a public injury proportionate to its preëminence as a public body.

Capt. Ericsson on the Monitors.

There is no more important question, both in its bearings upon permanent national defence and upon the quelling of the present rebellion, than that of the seagoing qualities of Capt. Ericsson's new style of iron-clads—the Monitors. The first of the Monitors foundered in a storm, while the next two that went to sea, the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, rode out a gale which a dispatch from the Navy Department described as "one of the most terrific lately known off Hatteras;" but which Capt. Worden, the Commander of the *Montauk*, is stated, by our South Carolina correspondent, to have described as at no time heavier than what sailors call a "double-reefed topsail breeze." The first real test case was with the *Weehawken*, commanded by Capt. Rodgers, which left this harbor on the 18th inst., and concerning the voyage of which Capt. Ericsson has sent us a letter which we publish this morning.

When off Chincoteague Shoals, (Virginia,) on the night of the 20th, the *Weehawken* encountered a very severe gale, accompanied by a very heavy sea, which was rendered confused and dangerous by the proximity of the land. The waves, which were measured by Capt. Rodgers, after the sea had somewhat abated, were found to be twenty-three feet high, and in the midst of the storm he thinks they certainly attained a height of *thirty feet*. During the heaviest of the gale, the Commander stood upon the turret, watching the admirable behavior of the vessel, as she rose and fell to the waves; and his conclusion was that, *if leaks were prevented*, (and this point he mentions in both his letters from which extracts are given,) no hurricane could injure her. This matter of leakage it was, as will be remembered, which caused the foundering of the first Monitor.

We think with Capt. Ericsson that this case and these opinions of *Capt. Rodgers* effectually contradict all adverse statements founded on mere speculation. The Monitors which have gone to sea thus far—leaving out of sight the easily remedied danger of leakage—have more than come up to professional and public expectation in regard to their seagoing capacities; and the case of the *Weehawken* certainly disproves the opinion attributed to Capt. Worden, that the "overhang" of the upper vessel is an *insuperable* obstacle to safety in a heavy sea, and that Monitors are only fit for harbor defence and smooth water navigation.

With reference to the speed of the Monitors, Capt. Ericsson cannot yet offer any practical demonstration of a high rate; but he is firmly of the belief that the intended nine knots an hour will be attained when the boilers are in proper working order and the engineers have acquired necessary experience. The facts he gives would seem to warrant the opinion.

There is nothing which would more rejoice the whole country than the complete success of the Monitors, and the demonstration that they possess every quality which their distinguished inventor claims for them. In nearly every particular, they have stood the trial well. The scientific problems involved are all rapidly reaching a favorable solution. The only thing an impatient public now desires is that they speedily bring the country some great practical result.

Mexico—Spirit of the People.

We give space, this morning, to some most interesting and important documents received by the last mail from Mexico. They embrace the speech of the President of the Mexican Republic at the close of the regular session of Congress, with the cordial and patriotic reply of the President of that body, and the address of President Juarez to the soldiers at Puebla, who participated in the victory over the French of the 5th of May, in presenting to them the medals which, by order of Congress, have been struck in commemoration of that event. We also publish a circular addressed to a Governor in the interior, from which we infer that in addition to all the other ills which have afflicted the French army in Mexico, is now added that of desertion.

But this need give no uneasiness to the benevolent spirit of the Emperor—who wishes so well to all mankind—as we find that in this circular the authorities are requested to aid these deserters in procuring some honest employment, and it is added that the General-in-Chief expects the authorities "will be kind to them, and treat them well." If, therefore, a majority of the French soldiers now in Mexico should elect to stay there, having a higher opinion than the Emperor, their master, of the republican institutions they find there, it cannot be presumed that the Emperor, who simply desires the welfare of all, will make the slightest objection, but, on the contrary, he will doubtless be pleased to add in this manner to the worthy laboring population of Mexico, and by a means which will at the same time, in so efficacious a manner, relieve him from expenses which, as regards this Mexican business, are becoming really quite alarming.

The news at hand from Acapulco, also, shows that the heavy expenses of bombarding Mexican ports in that distant ocean are not remunerative; for it appears that the bombarding fleet, after killing sixteen Mexicans, was obliged to retire, somewhat damaged, in search of some smaller and less defensible point, where it might, by "determined valor," more successfully pursue its "mission of civilization."

Seriously, however, the spectacle presented by the regular and calm deliberations of the national representation of Mexico, in the face of a powerful foreign invasion following close upon the suffering and disorder of a long period of civil war, and the heroic resolution, the unity and the patriotism evinced by the Mexican people, must extort the respect and the praise of every nation yet preserving a love for liberty and constitutional Government.

Such a people may be defeated in many battles, but the trials they experience will only cement their love for the institutions they have adopted, and increase their devotion in their defence.

Discipline Among Army Officers.

One of the worst features in our army of late has been the habit of certain high officers of publicly criticising the military ability, the military plans, and the movements or projected movements of their Commanding General. The letter we published from Washington, on Tuesday, mentioned, as the primary cause of the failure of Burnside's late advance, the insubordination of some of his Generals, who went about denouncing the movement before it had been begun, while it was in progress, and after it had been abandoned, in presence of their subordinates, and of all who chose to listen. Of course, it is impossible that any Commander or any operation should prove successful under such circumstances. Any disparaging remark of an officer concerning his Chief will nearly always be known even to every private soldier within an hour after its utterance, and repetition of such remarks must either destroy the soldier's respect for their utterer, or his confidence in the leader to whom they are applied; and in either case it will produce demoralization. Even a poor General, with a bad plan, often achieves a brilliant success if he is heartily sustained by his subordinates; but genius itself cannot rear an edifice that may not tumble in confusion if the workmen are unfaithful to the designs, and receive orders only to criticise or evade them.

A recently published book on "Modern War" gives a little speech made to his officers by Gen. Bugeaud on assuming command in Algiers after several defeats of the French army, which might not be entirely out of place if addressed to some of our high officers. Bugeaud created the greatest consternation on assuming command by ordering that all the artillery attached to the French army in Algiers be sent back to France, as he meant to adopt a new style of tactics, in which artillery should play no part. He forestalled criticism even upon such a radical and offensive measure as this, by convoking the officers, explaining the reasons of the step, and sharply warning them thus:

"Messieurs: Though I have made six years' war in Spain, which resembles in many respects Algiers, I am inexperienced in African warfare, and will thus need your counsels. I shall be thankful for your advice and ideas, though, as I have alone to bear the responsibility, I cannot promise you to follow them. Remember that in thus speaking to you, *I cannot* mean you to criticise my conduct out of my presence, and before the troops, whose confidence I hope soon to gain. Our enemies are not [illegible] Tell them [illegible] I trust they will not allow me to lose this precious advantage in Africa."

We believe that Gen. Hooker is a man who will not trifle with this kind of insubordination. Better for the army that one-half its subordinates be summarily dismissed than that they should be allowed to go about the camps breeding dissatisfaction and want of confidence. We trust that the President will not interfere with his legitimate and fundamental rights in this matter.

Resignation of Thurlow Weed.—We publish in another column Mr. Weed's farewell to the readers of the Albany *Evening Journal*. His retirement from the editorship of that paper is an event in the political history of the State. No man living has held in this country so commanding a political position for so long a time as he. No man has originated so long a political career by greater sagacity, a more unselfish devotion to the political party whose success he deemed essential to the public good, or by more signal success in the attainment of the objects which he resolved to accomplish. The *Evening Journal* has been from the outset an important, but not an indispensable, auxiliary to his efforts. His success has been due to his character: the *Journal* was but one of the instruments with which he worked.

Mr. Weed retires, according to his own avowal, because he "differs widely with his party about the best means of crushing the rebellion." We appreciate fully the nature and extent of that difference; though we can scarcely think that this alone called for his retirement. Of one thing we are very certain: the party will long miss the sagacity, the fruit of unequaled political experience, which has served it so well in times of trouble, quite as perplexing as those which are upon it now.

Mr. Weed states that it is forty-five years since he first became an Editor. This is a long devotion to one of the most arduous and harassing of the professions. But Mr. Weed's service to his country is not yet ended. He has health, mental vigor and a patriotism which only grows the more ardent as the trials and perils of his country increase. Such a man needs no special avocation to make himself useful. His influence will continue to be felt, we trust, for years to come, upon the fortunes of his State and nation.

A Good Appointment.—We see that Gen. Hooker has appointed Gen. Butterfield his Chief of Staff. This is a high honor well earned. Gen. B. is one of the very best officers whom the volunteer movement has brought into the service. Though not a graduate of West Point, he has a thorough knowledge of military matters, and has written a text-book on the subject, which is conceded by military men to be the best of its kind accessible. He has taken an active and efficient part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and has shown everywhere conspicuous personal gallantry and a most admirable handling of his command. He will discharge all the duties of his new and responsible position with ability and success.

The Fag End of Faction.—The so-called Democrats in our State Assembly made a desperate attempt yesterday to defeat the resolution to go into the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday next. As the law is imperative on the point, no resolution was necessary; the Speaker could have announced the election at the time indicated as the only business then in order. But the resolution was adopted, and the resistance offered only served to show at once the recklessness and the powerlessness of the party which made it.

The sensible and loyal Democrats of the Assembly will soon see the absolute necessity of cutting loose from the reckless sympathisers with secession, who are just now usurping the name and the functions of the Democratic Party. The wisdom and discretion which have marked the conduct of the Republicans and Union men from the commencement of the session, are bearing their proper fruits. They have built up a compact party of loyal men and have utterly thwarted the schemes of lawlessness and faction by which it was hoped to throw the State of New-York into the scale of the rebellion. If the Democratic Party hopes ever to secure respectability and power, it must not select its leaders from Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug.

Morals of the Army.—We have often directed attention to the perils to discipline and morals arising from the temptations of the camp. We are glad to perceive that the subject is receiving increased attention, and that prominent Christian gentlemen are bestirring themselves to provide systematic means for the moral and religious improvement of the army and navy. Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, has turned his large mercantile and banking establishment into a sort of moral arsenal, and as the head of the United States Christian Commission, has pushed forward an admirable system for the benefit of the soldiers. A score of like-minded men in this City have now taken the field, and a meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at which a large number of influential clergymen were present. Its proceedings, together with the comprehensive and effective plan of operations which they adopted, will be found in this morning's columns. Without abating a jot of zeal in the noble work of the *Sanitary Commission*, this more distinctively *Christian* Commission should, and doubtless will, press on with the steady zeal which such work demands, and which the gentlemen composing the organization are wont to manifest in other relations. We cannot doubt the ready and generous support of this community for a Commission that so admirably meets a universally felt necessity.

The New-York Times owes it to its reputation as a newspaper to overhaul its Washington correspondent. To send, on the strength of mere bar-room gossip, a circumstantial statement of a "great battle" which an officer not only against discretion, but against journalistic morals.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It is simple justice to acquit our Washington correspondent of all share in this offence. He had nothing to do with the publication of the false reports in question. The blunder was made in the office here, and consisted in trusting the assurances of "well-informed gentlemen" just from Washington. It will not be repeated.

[illegible] very little got their deserts in this world, and that neither energy nor enterprise are of themselves sufficient to insure success, even in the most peaceful undertakings. Steamers and pilot-boats, on both ocean-cycle and sailing vessels, are always at the mercy of the weather, and their best combinations, throughout or otherwise, may be frustrated by such [illegible] circumstances. Two [illegible] instances in proof of this may be found in the fruitless [illegible] movement of this Armament before the Rappahannock, and the concert of Mrs. J. H. Hinton on Tuesday night. In both cases nothing was left undone, on the part of the commanders, that could be done to make triumph a certainty, and only the weather was to blame for the different result. There is this difference, however, between the two examples cited. Nevertheless, which interferes to destroy a perfect parallel. Mrs. Hinton's [illegible] and subordinate officers lent her their best efforts, and [illegible] repeated postponement not really throw obstacles in the way. Both [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. Hinton's [illegible] Hall, Canton and Cincinnati, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LEGISLATURE FAIRLY AT WORK.

Adoption of the Resolution to Ballot for a U. S. Senator on Tuesday Next.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

The calm that succeeds the storm on the Indiana question is not more perfect than that which has succeeded the one that spent its fury against Mr. Calkin and his supporters for the Speakership.

The postponement of so much legislation for three weeks, thereby procrastinating and endangering not a few favorite bills and projects, was reason enough why no more time should be consumed. The large number of notices given yesterday of bills, ranging over the entire field of possible subjects for legislation, are significant indications. It is understood that the Speaker will not announce the committees for several days yet. In thus delaying he takes no more time than has usually been taken by occupants of the chair. While the protracted contest manifested this necessity to the composition of the House, it cannot be denied that it was not provocative of that reflection which the Speaker will, no doubt, desire to bestow on a subject so important as the standing committees.

The appointments made by the Speaker, and announced this morning, of Assistant-Doorkeeper, Postmasters, &c., twelve in all, are, with one or two exceptions, given to the Democratic party. While this fact is gratifying to the Opposition, it is not objected to by the Union members, who have entire confidence in the fairness and ability of the Speaker.

It is understood that there was an informal conference of Union members at the Delavan House, last evening, on the subject of the Senatorship, when between thirty or forty were present. It was a pleasant, informal exchange of views, and in some sort, so far as those present were concerned, an expression of preferences. To the list of distinguished names given yesterday, who have the honor of being mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, it is proper to add those of Maurice Garvin, Senator Love, and Ransom H. Pearce. It is perhaps a noticeable feature that the strength of gentlemen is not, in all cases, proportioned by the extent to which their names have been familiarized to the public ear in connection with the high position.

So far as the Democrats are concerned, it is quite apparent that they have little hope either of preventing the Ministerial election or the election of a Union man. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dean—not Mr. T. C. Fowler—whom the resolution providing for going into convention on the 3d prox. was called up by Mr. Dewey, endeavored to get up a small skirmishing organization against the Senate, on account of the resolution appointed by that body last week, calling on the Governor for protection from and the punishment of the mob and its abettors. The only point in the case were the opposite votes from the Secretary of the Speaker, in which Mr. Dean and Mr. Fraser both were unsuccessful. The House retained the Speaker, and the resolution was adopted.

Speaker Calkin is in an embarrassing position, for manifest reasons. An general degree of firmness is manifested on him. If there exists a disposition to deliver fusillades, whether by frivolous motions, or questions raised for the purpose of embarrassing the Speaker, he owes it to himself and to the House to hold a firm hand. The peculiarities of certain gentlemen—of one in particular—to crop up, while in, by calls before the House, A la Mozart and Tammany—and other practices more common at Ward meetings than in legislative bodies, are at least undignified.

It would be well for certain gentlemen to give over when called to order by the Speaker, the habit of gabbling, to look manner and word the presiding officer. It is unworthy of gentlemen having a seat in the House.

During the skirmish, Mr. Dean took occasion to say that it had been falsely insinuated to him that he desired to stave off the Senatorial election on the ground that the law would be inoperative after the 1st. Not only was the imputation false, for he knew, as every every lawyer, that the law and the practice was in his favor, but he would not, even if the fact existed, condescend to the meanness of a question so unworthy of him.

But the most remarkable declaration by Mr. Dean was, that he was "prepared to vote for a conservative Republican for Senator, if by so doing he could prevent the choice of a radical Abolitionist." This he repeated, and his language was applauded by his friends in the gallery, while it is deemed to be appreciated by those on the floor of the House.

It was understood to be an authorized proclamation in behalf of the Democrats in the Legislature.

The House having passed the requisite resolution preliminary to the election of United States Senator, the House of the Alliance and extraordinary vote. The vote stood ayes 65, nays 59. The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Dr. Mance, of this City, is now engaged in the labor of inspecting the hospitals in and about the City of New-York, having been appointed to that duty by the Surgeon General.

It is not probable that the Legislature will adjourn before Saturday, and then not to take the usual recess if an organization has been effected.

RODERICK.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—A majority report accompanied by the act enforcing the liability of stockholders of banking corporations.

Also, another report enforcing the responsibility of stockholders of banking corporations.

Also, a bill relative to trust funds in the hands of executors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FENTON—appropriating the proceeds of the canals this for the support of Common Schools.

By Mr. SIMMONS—Incorporating the New-York Floating Elevator Company.

By Mr. SHARPE—Amendatory of the act relative to bankers and bankers.

The bill appropriating the remainder of the Canal surplus was passed.

Mr. Simmons moved to go into joint ballot for United States Senator next session.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole, and was engaged all the morning in the consideration of the bill regulating the sale of hay and straw in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker announced the appointment of John O'Donnell as Postmaster; G. H. F. Van Vleck as Assistant Postmaster; Thomas M. Evans as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Richard Cooper, Abram J. Monk, Thomas Sammons, Samuel W. Benham, Jacob H. Adams and Thomas Daly, as Doorkeepers; Dennis A. Keaver as Janitor, and Benjamin Cannon as Keeper of the Chamber.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FRASER—To extend the Broadway railroad between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, New-York.

By Mr. DEAN—To provide for the more effectual collection of the wages of labor.

By Mr. KING—To establish and regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

Immediately that motions and resolutions were announced, or in order, several members rose to speak.

Speaker CALKIN recognized Sir Knox to Mr. DEWEY.

Mr. DEWEY called up the resolution for the Assembly and the Senate to go into a joint ballot on Tuesday next for the election of a United States Senator, and immediately waived the "previous question."

Mr. DEAN rose to a question of privilege.

The Speaker stated that a "question of privilege" was not in order pending a call for the "previous question."

Mr. DEAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and argued that all "questions of privilege" were debatable. Mr. Cornelius Jansen's Manual is in support of his position.

Mr. DEAN raised the "point of order" that Mr. DEWEY had called the "previous question" on the resolution before it was before the House, and that Mr. DEAN then rose to a "question of privilege," which was, therefore, raised before the call for the "previous question" on the resolution was properly before the House.

Mr. DEWEY said that he had called the "previous question" a second time after the reading of the resolution by the Clerk.

The Speaker decided that the point of order was not well taken.

Mr. FASSETT read the law, which provides that the nomination of an United States Senator shall take place on the 3d of February. He held that the resolution was in conflict with the law.

The Speaker ruled that debate was out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON wished to read the rule for the information of the Speaker.

The Speaker ruled Mr. JOHNSON out of order.

Mr. JOHNSON said he merely wished to say that he preferred to agree with JOHNSON'S decision rather than with that of the Speaker.

After an animated struggle, during which the Democrats contested each ground, and were ruled out of order in attempts to debate the question,

The Speaker here ordered the "previous question."

The resolution was accepted by yeas 93, nays 26.

All the Republicans present, with Speaker CALKIN, voted in the affirmative.

All the Democrats present voted in the negative.

Absent or paired off: Messrs. Bockstaver, Calkin, Davey, Durfee, Hughes, Tallman and McKeon, Democrats, and Messrs. Wiggins, Post and Taggart, Republicans. Adjourned.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Reclamation of Gen. Burnside, and His Journey to Washington—Speculations as to the Future.

WASHINGTON, 11 o'clock, Monday Evening, Jan. 26, 1863.

Your correspondent came from the seat of war this evening on the special boat conveying Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER. It became known early this morning in the encampment, comprising "Headquarters," that Gens. BURNSIDE, SUMNER and FRANKLIN had all three been relieved of their commands. The news occasioned the most profound sensation, and rapidly spread to the surrounding commands. By 11 o'clock it was generally known through the army. The effect in most cases was so stunning as to elicit no reply, or one of greatest wonder and surprise. Too little time was afforded me, before leaving, for gauging the sentiment of the soldiers on this last move of the Washington authorities.

As soon as it became known that Gen. BURNSIDE had been relieved of his command, and was on the eve of departure, officers of rank began to assemble at headquarters to bid him farewell, those of the Artillery Reserve appearing in a body. Gen. BURNSIDE cordially shook hands with each one of them. Instead of a formal, conventional leave-taking of his army, he issued the simple, pathetic address to the troops, which has been forwarded you by telegraph. At 11:34 a few ambulance wagons drove up in front of headquarters, received the General and his staff—who quietly entered and took their seats—and were driven away to the depot, about one mile and a half distant. Gen. SUMNER reached the station at the same time. A large number of soldiers and civilians were collected to witness their departure. At 3 o'clock the train started. Passing Stoneman's Switch, Gen. HOOKER'S Headquarters, no demonstration whatever had been prepared in honor of the departing Chief. A military Sergeant's escort was present to present arms to his late Commander. Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER occupied seats together on a trunk and spent the half hour employed in running to Aquia Creek Landing, in pleasant conversation. On leaving the cars three cheers were given by the assembled multitude for Gen. BURNSIDE. Owing to some delay the special boat chartered for the occasion, *Harris Morton*, was not ready for leaving until quarter of four. At that hour we steamed away from the wharf amid the waving of handkerchiefs and cheering of officers and men. Gen. BURNSIDE was animated, full of life and spirits during the entire trip, his retired countenance exhibiting no marks of depression or gloom. Gen. SUMNER, though cordially careworn, was also very cheerful. We reached the wharf at the foot of Seventh street at 7½ o'clock, where carriages were in attendance to convey the party to Willard's Hotel, where they are tarrying for the night.

The removal of Gen. BURNSIDE took place at his own request. He demanded that certain conditions should be complied with on the part of the Government, among others that he should be permitted to choose his own Generals—those whose entire full cooperation could be relied upon. His demands not being accepted to, he felt that victory could not crown his efforts, and accordingly asked to be relieved. In doing so he exhibits more clearly than ever that exalted patriotism and freedom from all personal ambition which have marked his career from its beginning. He leaves the Army of the Potomac, not because he does not believe that success will crown its efforts, but from the hope that another leader may accomplish what the Washington authorities have not permitted him to do. Said he to me this afternoon, "Gen. HOOKER is a good General, and the army is a good one, and they can win a victory almost any day they choose." He firmly believes that the Army of the Potomac, as it now is, if properly wielded, administer a most crushing defeat to the rebels, who now lie intrenched on the heights of Fredericksburg, drive them pell mell to Richmond and capture that wicked city. With all the disadvantages under which he labored, there is not a shadow of doubt but that Gen. BURNSIDE would have achieved a glorious victory last week had the elements been propitious. This I state on the authority of one who, next to Gen. BURNSIDE, ranks as the most able and scientific General in the field. The same opinion is generally shared by all the officers.

Gen. SUMNER, I learn from his own lips, is relieved at his own request, declining to serve under Gen. HOOKER. It is to be hoped that this veteran warrior, who has grown gray in his country's service, and whose only ambition is to die with his armor on, will not long be kept from the field. It was rumored, some time since, that he would be transferred to a Western Department.

The reason for Gen. FRANKLIN'S removal has not yet transpired, though he is generally supposed to have been unfavorably inclined for bringing against the Commander-in-Chief. I cannot speak as to the truth of this. Gen. COUCH succeeds Gen. SUMNER, and Gen. Gamer Gen. FRANKLIN.

Gen. HOOKER comes into command with the prestige of hard-fought battles on the Peninsula and in Maryland. He is preeminently a fighting man, and will immediately move to victory or defeat. A few days will determine whether the rebellion is crushed by HOOKER hurling the whole rebel army upon Washington, cavalry and artillery." The opportunity is now afforded him for performing this feat. May his actions prove that his words were not as vain talk.

THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

THE OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following is the official order in regard to the recent changes in the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—I. The President of the United States has directed:

First—That Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Second—That Major-Gen. E. V. SUMNER, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Third—That Major-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Fourth—That Major-Gen. J. HOOKER be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The officers relieved are absent, will report, in person, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-General.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. FRANKLIN.

The following is the farewell address of Gen. FRANKLIN to the Army of the Potomac:

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Jan. 26.

To the Officers and Men of the Left Grand Division:

In obedience to the order of the highest authority, I am about to leave you. I do so with much regret, for I have become warmly attached to you all by the ties of comradeship and common hardships and dangers. Your unvarying obedience and cheerful cooperation you have at all times rendered, your patient endurance under the march, your steady bravery upon the field, the manly determination with which you have encountered and overcome the dangers and hardships of several trying campaigns, command admiration and gratitude. All of you may look back upon your gallant conduct and brave deeds, and many of you upon the memories of many battle fields; and the proud recollections that from none of them have you been driven back. By these common memories he exhorts you to prove true and fight gallantly in the future, as you have ever fought in the past, for the great cause in which you are engaged, believing that for yourselves you will win imperishable fame, for your country final and enduring victory.

In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General Volunteers.

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

Official Statement of the Capture of the Hatteras by the Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the United States steamer *Hatteras* by the "Alabama" or "290."

The substance is contained in the following statement of L. H. PASSEDOU, Acting Master on board the United States steamer *Hatteras*, of Galveston:

At about 2 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 11, when 6 vessels were in sight southeast, we were signaled from the *Brooklyn* to give chase. As she came in sight, she appeared to be endeavoring to escape. Just after dark, we were able to discover that she was rear-rigged, and set a top-gallant sail. After dark we gained on her fast, and when we got up found her lying to under steam. We had been at quarters about twenty minutes. As we came up, Capt. BLAKE hailed and asked what ship it was. The answer was: "Her British Majesty's ship *Spitfire*." Capt. BLAKE said: "I will send a boat aboard." The boat being lowered away, I was ordered to take charge and board. Before we went one-half the ship's length from the side the stranger opened fire. It was returned by the *Hatteras*, and both started ahead, under a full head of steam, exchanging broadsides as fast as they could load and fire for about twenty minutes with big guns, and then with musketry from both vessels. All the time I had been trying to board my vessel; but could not come up. After the musketry ceased, I discovered that the *Hatteras* was stopped, and blowing off steam, with the enemy alongside, for the purpose of boarding. I heard the enemy cheering, and knew the *Hatteras* had been captured. I thought it no use to give myself up as a prisoner, and lowed back to the fleet, under cover of darkness, in the hopes of giving information of the affair. The *Brooklyn* went out this morning, and found the *Hatteras* sunk.

OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Grate at Havana—United States Vessels Watching her Movements.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863—10 A. M.

By the arrival of the steam-tug *Mosney* this morning, from Havana, we learn that the rebel steamer *Grate*, or *Florida*, Capt. MAURY, arrived at that place from Mobile, on Tuesday night, at 9 o'clock, and was allowed to enter and proceed to the harbor at once to an anchorage. None of our cruisers were there. The *Grate* overhauled a schooner the day previous to her arrival, and after plundering her of all that was desirable, fired and burned her. It is understood that upon her escape from Mobile, she was chased by the steamer R. R. Cuyler, and would have been chased by the *Oneida* but for some misunderstanding of the signal. The *Grate* passed out when not only these two ships, but the Susquehanna also, were there present blockading. It would seem that so far as there is any luck or chance in these matters, it is all on the side of the rebels: and now, without greater vigilance, there will be another of the piratical fraternity preying on our commerce indefinitely.

The steamer *Oneida* arrived here on the evening of the 30th, and having coaled and made ready, she, with the *San Jacinto*, will leave this morning to look after the *Grate*.

V.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels Mystified and Disheartened—President Lincoln to be Memorialized to Remove Gov. Stanly.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Newspapers received here from the interior indicate that the rebels are greatly exercised about the concentration of the military and naval forces in this Department, and much mystified as to its objects. The testimony of refugees recently arrived within our lines is, that notwithstanding their plucky demonstrations, and their determination to fight desperately, the rebels are nearly disheartened, and frequently confess their inability to hold out much longer without foreign intervention.

Recent experiments at Washington, N. C., with a submarine torpedo, invented by Chief Engineer LAY, United States Navy, attached to the gunboat *Louisiana*, proved entirely successful, and demonstrated the great value of the invention, which is simple and cheap of construction, and certain to explode under water after any length of time.

The President is to be memorialized for the removal of Gov. STANLY and for the abolition of the office, which is regarded here as worse than an useless. It not only produces no good results, but is made the warrant for the exercise of "arbitrary power," totally incompatible with Republican liberty and the rights of citizens.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 22.

Gov. STANLY will soon leave this Department.

It is admitted by all that his mission here has proved a failure.

His course has made the office an odious with the army, navy and Union citizens, that no one can acceptably hold it hereafter.

Gen. FOSTER says that a Military Governor is no longer a military necessity in his Department.

Movements of Gen. McClellan.

BRATTLEBORO, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was enthusiastically received at the depot by an immense concourse of citizens, to whom he was introduced by the Mayor in a brief speech. The General bowed to the crowd, but made no remarks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in Boston to-night. A large crowd gathered at the depot to see him. It is understood he will decline any public reception, but accept the private hospitalities of several of our wealthy citizens.

Many of the leading mercantile houses of the city have agreed to close their stores at 12 o'clock noon, upon a day to be hereafter fixed, for the purpose of giving Gen. McCLELLAN a public reception.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The steamer *Illinois*, laden with soldiers, left here yesterday, and when off Cape Henry, one of the soldiers fell overboard; a boat was immediately sent out for him, but he was not secured.

The *Blade Island*, arrived here this forenoon, from the Southern blockading fleet.

Bark *Henry Lee*, from Palermo, was signed up today, and towed into Hampton Roads. She was found twenty-five miles off Cape Henry, having lost her foremast. She was laden with fruit, and bound to New-York.

The *Vanderbilt* is now at anchor in the Roads, and has been here several days, taking in coal. The Wachusetts is at Newport's News.

SHOE DEALERS AND CURRIERS.—A meeting is to be held, this evening, at Tammany Hall, Twenty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the daily-closing movement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several paragraphs which have recently appeared on the alleged unfairness of the Monitors for sea service, have produced great discouragement in the minds of loyal people. Be pleased to see the inquiries called forth by these paragraphs, that it would be impossible for me to answer the same. You will therefore, much oblige me by admitting the following explanation into your columns:

The inference drawn from the fact that the Navy Department employs steam-tugs to accompany and assist the Monitors is quite erroneous; the object being simply to guard against accidents. The Secretary of the Navy would incur a heavy responsibility if, at this crisis, he omitted to adopt every precaution within his power, to place the few iron-clads at his disposal at the points where they are needed.

In refutation of the unfavorable opinions expressed in regard to the sea-going qualities of the Monitors I need only present the following statements of the Commander of the Weehawken, the only officer who has thoroughly tested the new system in heavy weather:

Extract from a letter of Capt. Rodgers addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy:

"On Tuesday night, when off Charleston Shoals, we had a very severe gale. From east-northeast with a very heavy sea, made continued and dangerous by the proximity of the land. The waves I measured after the storm abated, I found them 32 feet high. They were certainly 7 feet higher in the midst of the storm.

During the heaviest of the gale I stood upon the turret and admired the behavior of the vessel. No leaks were prevented no hurricane could injure her. I presume in two days we shall be ready for any service, as we need no repairs and only some little fittings."

The following extract is from a letter of Capt. ROGERS, addressed to Wm. L. ROGERS, Esq.:

"The gale was very severe, but my vessel behaved admirably. During the height of the storm I stood on her turret, and watched her movements with great interest. They gave the impression of great safety; whilst water can be kept out, she is unsinkable as a raft or a cake of ice. Whilst I watched the motion of the vessel in the hardest of the storm, I saw nothing to improve. I believed I could have corrected any wrong tendency by shifting or throwing overboard weight, but I gave up that idea as unnecessary. The sea had great force and hold upon the hull, so as to impede our way very much, but she had no drift and goes wherever she looks."

The opinion thus expressed by Capt. ROGERS, based on close observation at sea, effectually contradicts all adverse statements on the subject founded on mere speculation.

With reference to the speed of the Monitors, I emphatically deny the correctness of the statement that the intended nine knots an hour cannot be attained. Not one of the contractors, all experienced steamboat builders, objected, when signing the contract with the Navy Department, to warrant the rate alluded to. Nor could any well-informed engineer hesitate, since the power of the engines is quite large compared with the size of the hull and immersed midship section, the lines being, moreover, as favorable as those of fast sailing vessels. The overhang, fore and aft, present but little resistance, owing to their shape. I need only remind the public that HARRISON LOADER, of Boston, is one of the contractors who warranted the nine knots, to show that sufficient power has been provided. The fact is, that both engines and boilers are somewhat above the usual measure to do the work intended. Steam engineers need only be told that while the hull of the vessel is under 20 feet beam, with 10½ feet draught, the cylinders are 40 inches in diameter, and that the boilers contain six large furnaces, and present nearly 4,000 square feet of heating surface. The full rate will unquestionably be attained when the boilers are in proper working order, and the engineers have acquired necessary experience. Capt. ROGERS having demonstrated what Monitors are as sea craft, the public with soon see the impregnable fleet traversing the coast in all weathers, unattended by steam-tugs.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, and a carefully digested summary of the news of the week, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or NEWS SUMMARY, being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended to consumptive patients, for allaying the unnatural irritation or tickling of the throat, difficulty of breathing, and hacking cough. They will relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for CHILDREN TEETHING—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A sure remedy
FOR
CHILLS AND FEVER.
AYER'S AGUE CURE
Never fails.

Hillyer's Flavors Look at This. Three only 25 cents. The illustrated Hand-Book of Birdseye, by FARLAN and ELLIOTT. Contains over one hundred pages of the most valuable information, and directions for making beverages. Mailed free on receipt of price. Address FARLAN & COLLENDER, No. 41 Chatham-st., N. Y.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment. Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Evening Class in Elocution—Enrolment.—At Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 1, second story. Full instruction will be given, as to the mode of performing gymnastics, and its application to the cure of disease. No experience until re-mercer evening.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Artificial-place, (ground floor) N. Y. The Palmer Limb and Brace. Only Agency of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Galvanic Truss, Shoulder Brace, Suspensory Bandage, &c. No connection with any other Truss House in or near town. A female always in attendance.

Harmony's Gentle Physic.—Prizes to suit the times. Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Depot 41 Chatham-st., N. Y. Cod or Indian stamp for circular, with certificates of all sizes and styles.

PRESS.

SAMUEL HALLOCK, late Editor of the Westchester Herald, died in Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, aged 41 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLELAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, of diphtheria, JULIA A. CLELAND, aged 11 years.

CLELAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, SUSAN CLELAND, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 182 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIDSON.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, of his residence, NATHANIEL DAVIDSON, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will meet the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 12½ o'clock, for New-Rochelle.

BARRETT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Mr. BARRETT EBBETS, son of the late John H. Ebbets, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Mariner-st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock.

GREEN.—In Camden, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM G. GREEN, son of Martha and the late William H. Green, of this City, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. L. Green, No. 12 West 16th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

KENNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KENNY, aged 64 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 Allen-st.

FISH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, JOHN H. FISH, of rheumatoid croup, only son of Henry H. and Eliza Fish, aged 2 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 7 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, at his residence, Rev. Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, WASHINGTON SMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 193 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, after a lingering illness of typhoid fever, BENJAMIN ROSEWOOD SMITH, youngest child of Right Rev. B. B. and Harriet L. Smith, in the 16th year of his age.

YOUNG.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, CHARLES EMIL, only son of William Young, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 316 York-st., Jersey City.

BUSHNELL.—In Alexandria, on Sunday, Jan. 25, GEORGE FARRINGTON WARNOCK, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, son of the late SIDNEY H. WHITNEY, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS G.—Jan. 26, 1863.
62, 9, 12, 70, 73, 29, 25, 74; 26, 75, 56, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS H.—Jan. 26, 1863.
5, 41, 37, 26, 63, 55, 36, 8, 68, 15, 19, 73, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

PILES—TORTURING PILES—
Positively cured also, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Fistula, Salt Rheum, and all Diseases of the Skin, by the use of
ROSEMAN'S CURE.
Bathing Piles are generally preceded by a moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable and distressing Itchiness, particularly at night, after getting warm in bed.
ROSEMAN & McKINSTRY, Hudson, N. Y.,
Proprietors.
Sold by all druggists.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Formerly P. F. Smith, late Smith & Brewster,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TIES
EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 20 WARREN-STREET,
Call the attention of the trade to their very large stock of LOW PRICED, medium, and fine goods, manufactured mostly from Silks which were ordered and PAID FOR before the rise in Gold and Exchange, and FOR-TUNATELY TO BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

FAIR WARNING.
In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on the 1st of January. All orders sent to us before that date will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $6. These two articles are to use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation.
No. 427 Broadway, New-York.
P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we have say that we never sell County rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000.

READ WHAT JOHN C. MOORE, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., says of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
NORWICH, March 31, 1860.
Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., of Boston.
GENTLEMEN: Three years ago, after much suffering, I received very partial benefit from many other prescriptions. Dr. Frederick Brown, of your city, presented me with a quantity of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I used with great benefit, and continue to do now when occasion requires. I deem it an invaluable medicine, in so far as I have tested it. And from the peculiar testimonial presented by my own case, and readily agree to the wish of your agent in thus stating my opinion after experience.
JOHN C. MOORE.

CHILBLAINS, CHILBLAINS,
WHO HAS THEM?
Chilblains, cold and frost-bitten feet, for the cure which use the Galvanic Electro Metallic Insole; they keep the feet warm in the coldest weather. Price $1 per mail, $1 25. Sold by druggists and shoe dealers generally. METTAM & CO., No. 420 Broadway. Send for circular.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Enamel Cards sold only at 2 EVERDELL'S Old Established Note Engraving and Printing Warehouse, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. Established 1800. For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES.
Sets of Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 418 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON SMITH.—AT a meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held at their Headquarters on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, As we bow in humble Providence of Gen. WASHINGTON SMITH, for several years a member of this Committee, and identified with the interests of this City for upward of a quarter of a century, holding various positions of public trust, and been recently removed from us by death;
Resolved, That in the death of Washington Smith, that assembly of the Republican Central Committee have lost an old associate and true friend; the advocate of sound Republican principles and policy, a true and faithful citizen; the City of New-York, a citizen of large benevolence and public spirit; and the State and Nation, an unconditional patriot, contributing freely to sustain the Government in its present trials in the suppression of the rebellion.
Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies for them in this their sad bereavement.
Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.
Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Tribune, Times and Evening Post, and that this Committee attend the funeral in a body.
W. A. DARLING, President.
ALBERT M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, Secretaries.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED HANDS, and restore the skin to its natural softness and whiteness. Sold by druggists. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG. CO., 205 Broadway.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FACsimile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that every one will pass current. Sent to any part of the country by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of 50 cts. W. E. MILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 25 WASHINGTON-STREET,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AND THE
GOVERNOR C. L. LETCHER,
OF Virginia, and
Governor W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina.
1 vol. 8vo. Paper. Price 50 cents.

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BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
VERNER'S PRIDE. BY MRS. HENRY WOOD, author of "Johnny Ludlow," "East Lynne," "Channings," "The Mystery," "The Castle's Heir," &c. Uniform with Mrs. H. W.'s Works. Now ready. Price 75 cents; and for sale by all booksellers everywhere. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of four hundred cents, price fifty cents. Volumes in paper cover, at One Dollar, and Twenty-five cents in cloth.
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T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.
A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—THE GAY Book literary book that ever created a furore. Price, 75 cts. New edition, with 15 f

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A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION IN A family where she can have a room and board and assist in the care of children and sewing; no objection to country; wages no object. Address for two days, M. L., box 1,701 Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; can milk; has no objection to the country; is a good driver and understands his business; can be seen at present employer's, 1,000 Fifth-av., corner 60th-st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waiter; is a first-class waiter; can give the best of city reference. Address A. B., box 1,701 Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; is a first-class driver and gardener

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
AT HUDSON, N. Y.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS—COAL MINES FOR SALE.—Very valuable coal mines in Illinois, in full working order on the Illinois river, [illegible] that the entire product is sold at the mines. These mines are the largest and cheapest worked in the world, with the largest and growing city of Chicago near, and better than any coal mines in the United States, and must soon command a monopoly of Chicago trade, and the most profitable in the West. Any amount can be had at the mines. These mines will be sold as a good speculation. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 10, Up-Stairs.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE Frame and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Place, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE and under-cellar, with all modern improvements, at $3,000 each, [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantial Church edifice on the corner of Nassau and Concord-sts., Brooklyn, 100 feet on Nassau-st. by 150 feet on Concord-st., will be sold cheap. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 10, Up-Stairs.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY-SEAT AND PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The Seat, [illegible] Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 10, Up-Stairs.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE VIEW and elegant [illegible] Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 10, Up-Stairs.

FOR SALE IN SOUTH WARREN.—TWO [illegible] Apply to ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 79 Broadway.

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TWO COTTAGE HOUSES TO BE SOLD.—Apply to F. A. BERRY, No. 2 Broadway, or to W. WESTON, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 216 West Twenty-first-st., with gas, with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, with [illegible] Price, $7,000. Apply at No. 214 West Twenty-first-st., between Seventh and Eighth-avs.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLING, with the north side of [illegible] and 64 ave. It is now under decay. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, Mar. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A TWO AND A-HALF [illegible] Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 10, Up-Stairs.

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ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, in the most desirable part of the village, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms, and building sites for sale. Inquire of HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 56 WILLIAM-ST., Orange, or 74 PINE-ST., New-York.

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OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers or [illegible] Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET [illegible] a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. The house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire at the store, corner of [illegible] and 85th-sts., the first house from the corner, on 85th-st.

PIANO MANUFACTORY TO LET.—A [illegible] suitable for a Piano-forte manufactory, or any other business, to let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. [illegible] Spring-st., in the rear.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, [illegible] Apply to SAMUEL LECKEY, Superintendent.

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TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN UNFASHIONABLE PART of the city, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English permanent tenant, and [illegible] Address, stating terms, &c., C. TAYLOR, Apothecaries' Hall, No. 6 Park Place, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF [illegible] from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English permanent tenant, and [illegible] Address, stating terms, &c., C. TAYLOR, Apothecaries' Hall, No. 6 Park Place, New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX [illegible] with use of gas fixtures, for cash; must be [illegible] Address Box No. 4,287 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH [illegible] and from 14th and 23d-sts., an office suitable for a physician. Address Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine st.-near Nassau. Address H. E., Box No. 101 Fulton-Office.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AUSTRALASIAN, Comr, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
EUROPA, Mosers, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
CANADA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 18.
[illegible]
Cabin Fare.....$120 00
Second Cabin Fare.....80 00
Steerage Fare.....40 00
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Servants with Masters or Mistresses, and Children under one year, free.
Passage to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen, at the lowest rates.
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E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Universal Steamship Company's [illegible] between New-York and
DERRY AND BELFAST IRELAND.
Steamer [illegible] will sail from Pier [illegible] North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31.
Rates of passage from New-York: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Passengers also forwarded to all parts of Europe at low rates. For passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
ISAAC BELL, Secretary. CHARLES MINOT, Agent.

FOR NICARAGUA: C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the [illegible] of their monthly line of Pacific steamers to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) for all ports on the Pacific, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 M.
The Colorado, FRANCIS, Capt. J. O'Donnell, is on the berth to sail on the 5th of February.
For freight, apply to the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway.
JOHN H. BODY, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.
The [illegible] QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor), for Liverpool, every Saturday, from the wharf at foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York, and Pier No. 4, Provost-st., Cork, as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Jan. 24
KANGAROO.....Saturday, Jan. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 7
and every Saturday thereafter, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 44, North River.
Rates of passage:
First Cabin.....$100
First cabin to Queenstown.....90
First cabin to Liverpool.....100
First cabin to Hamburg, via Southampton.....120
First cabin to Bremen, via Southampton.....120
Steerage passage to Queenstown, Liverpool or London, $30; to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen or Amsterdam, $40.
Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $5; Cabin, $10.
Passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $10; Cabin, $20.
Children under 12 years, half price; under one year, free.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, Capt. H. [illegible] Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Morris-st., for
SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
SATURDAY, FEB. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
Taking passengers at reduced rates.
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following fixed rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
For the first cabin.....$150
For the second cabin.....100
For the steerage.....40
ORLIGHS & CO., No. 45 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A No. 1 BRITISH STEAMship MANSANILLA, Lieut. Commander Oliver, R. N., will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 48 Broadway, or to
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship QUEEN, Capt. [illegible] will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2; MONDAY, April 6.
Through tickets to Nassau.....$60
Passage money to Nassau.....40
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.—THE FINE BRITish steamship ALPHA, Capt. [illegible] will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
No. 79 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE FINE BRITish steamship ALPHA, Capt. [illegible] will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
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Through tickets to Nassau.....$60
Passage money to Nassau.....40
Passage money to Havana.....70
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW AND FAST-SAILing brig ADELAIDE, Capt. [illegible] will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
JOSE A. BRANDI & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE REGULAR PACKET brig ADELAIDE, Capt. [illegible] will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
JOSE A. BRANDI & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

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JOSE A. BRANDI & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR CHAGRES AND PANAMA.—THE NEW and splendid steamship CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible] will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 M.
Through tickets to Panama.....$150
Passage money to Panama.....100
Children under 12 years.....50
Servants.....50
Meals and berths included.
Passage money to Chagres.....$50
Meals and berths extra.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR PANAMA.—THE NEW AND FAST-SAILing brig ADELAIDE, Capt. [illegible] will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
JOSE A. BRANDI & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

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JOSE A. BRANDI & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

FOR CHAGRES AND PANAMA.—THE NEW and splendid steamship CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible] will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 M.
Through tickets to Panama.....$150
Passage money to Panama.....100
Children under 12 years.....50
Servants.....50
Meals and berths included.
Passage money to Chagres.....$50
Meals and berths extra.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW AND FAST-SAILing brig ADELAIDE, Capt. [illegible] will have quick dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply on board, at foot of Wall-st., East River, or to
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JOSE A. BRANDI & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens can procure passports for themselves, wives and minor children. Notary and Marry Persons. Business strictly transacted.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FURNISHED by HENRICE, United States District Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second floor.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave corner Grand Ferry, at Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry:
For Flushing at 11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Flushing at 7:45 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Passengers to be received before 9 o'clock.
Freight to be received before 1 o'clock.
P. S.—A special car for ladies and children will run every day and Saturday excepted, at 11½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. S. BOTCHFORD, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & STEAMBOAT R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.
Commencing Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.
For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train from 10th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see Time-Tables.
JOHN BURGESS, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Passenger Depot at Hunter's Point.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862, leave New-York at 8 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
Also at 4:30 P. M. (Accommodation).
Arrive at Greenport at 12:45 P. M.
Arrive at Sag Harbor at 1:45 P. M.
Arrive at Hampton at 4 P. M.
Leave Hampton at 6:45 A. M. for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point [illegible] Ferry) at 7:30 A. M. for Greenport and intermediate places.
On Friday and Saturday nights, leave N. Y. at 11 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning, leave Yaphank at 2:30 A. M.
CHAS. MINOR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave CHAMBERS-ST. Depot, corner of Hudson-st.
Express, 1 and 4 A. M. and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Albany Night Express, with sleeping-car attached, at 11 P. M.
Troy Express, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Saratoga Express, 8:30 A. M.
Rensselaer Express, 8:30 A. M.
Poughkeepsie Express, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Peekskill Express, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sing Sing Express, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Tarrytown Express, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Yonkers Express, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Fare to Albany.....$2 50
Fare to Troy.....2 50
Fare to Saratoga.....4 00
Fare to Rensselaer.....2 50
Fare to Poughkeepsie.....1 50
Fare to Peekskill.....1 00
Fare to Sing Sing.....75
Fare to Tarrytown.....50
Fare to Yonkers.....25
Baggage checked through.
HENRY W. DRISLER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 29, the new and commodious steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave foot of Liberty-st., N. R., at 4 P. M., connecting with the Camden and Amboy Railroad for Camden and other points of the south; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Hartford and Keyport.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Nyack at 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Piermont and Nyack at 9:45 A. M. and 5 P. M. Monday only at 6:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Commencing on and after MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862, the steamer C. H. NORTHAM will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., touching at New-Haven, and connecting with the Express Trains for Hartford and Springfield.

FOR ALBANY—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Albany.
8 A. M.—Mail. Daily. Connects with Express Trains for Albany.
4 P. M.—Express for Albany, daily, except Sundays.
5:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, daily, except Sundays.
Way Train, Express, daily, except Sundays, stopping at all stations on the line. Leaves Albany at 8 A. M. Troy at 8:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
CHAS. MINOR, General Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Stage Manager.....GEORGE JORDAN
Treasurer.....JAMES DONALDSON
Acting Manager.....JOHN BROUGHAM
Last Night but Two of the celebrated Comedy of
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
Miss FATHMAN
THE GREAT PARISIAN ARTISTE.
Last Night but One of her
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH.
And
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful impersonation of
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
Which has
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
To the edge of the pit, who testify each evening their appreciation of this masterpiece of the histrionic art.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
will be presented the new five act play of singular and unusual interest, entitled
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for
Miss FATHMAN.
who will be supported at this theatre by
Mr. F. F. WALLACK, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters they are to represent in this Grand Drama, which has become one of the greatest of the German stage, and has been recently added to the repertoire of Fechter in London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a privilege of representation in the play ere both the French and English have had their calls. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. RIDER,
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC, composed by Mr. HERBERT ROBERTS.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CELEBRATED COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Re-Modelled, Refitted and Re-Furnished Throughout.
THE CAST.
Will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.
LEAH, a Jewish Maiden.....Miss FATHMAN
Nathan, an aged Jew.....Mr. W. Pelby, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German Nobleman.....Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorenzo, the Village Magistrate.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest.....Mr. J. Lanergan
Friedrich, Leah's Brother.....Mr. T. Hamblin
Conrad, Rudolf's Servant.....Mr. Leach
Adrian, an old Blind Man.....Mr. George Andrews
Rafael, a Jewish Woman.....Mrs. H. P. Grattan
In addition to the above will appear a powerful company of the great theatre of the continent, the names of which we are requested not to mention, but will be duly announced for any evening during the week.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 7, over before 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
The excellent Comedy by Morton, author of "Speed the Plough," entitled
A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
with the following highly attractive Cast:
[illegible]
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Norton, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Carlton.
Friday (positively last night of the season), the new and successful play of
PAULINE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31 (closing night), the
LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY, Feb. 2, will be produced a new play, entitled
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Last week of the crowded state of the house on
TUESDAY, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and
SATURDAY, Matinee and Evening.
Box book open for sale of the above evenings, from 9 to 5.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Private boxes, MONEY REFUNDED, ROOM TAKEN, ROAD TO RUIN, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, THE IRISH HEIRESS and LOVE AND MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN.
The brilliant and beautiful
CUBAS
For the last time. In the Great Military Ballet of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Introducing the
BEAUTIFUL DANCERS,
CUBAS and CO.
The popular character artiste,
Mr. C. W. COULDOCK.
For the LAST WEEK in his amusing personation of
PETER PROBITY, the
RETIRED GROCER.
THURSDAY EVENING the performance will commence with the domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Peter Probity.....Mr. C. W. Couldock
Clara.....Miss Coulduck
To conclude with the
FRENCH SPY.
Introducing
CUBAS IN THREE CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF Mr. C. W. COULDOCK.
SATURDAY, Last Night of the Ballet of
CUBAS AS ALEXIS THE PIRATE BOY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863.
First time in America of
MERCADET LE FAISEUR.
Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8. Private boxes secured at Office for subscription nights.
H. SAZENOVILLE, No. 63 Broadway.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 598 Broadway.
Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most extensive collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
In America, now being exhibited in the spacious lecture room, entirely re-arranged, in future.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 10 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ALTOONA and CLEOPATRA,
with numerous other animals, dance, play upon musical instruments, and perform many of the tricks they are taught by their keepers, will be introduced in the cages, to the delight of children as well as adults. Children under ten years of age, half price.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA,
Painted from studies made on the Head of the Horse Shoe Fall, is now on Exhibition at GODWIN'S GALLERY, No. 415 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, for sale wholesale and retail by [illegible]
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Makers,
No. 16 Frankfort-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of Blank Books, Writing Papers and Stationery at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
PINKEY,
NEW-STYLE,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL,
SEE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Valentine companies supplied on the most favorable terms.
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE No. 1, Price 50 cents.
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE No. 2, Price One Dollar.
The above Packages will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price.
T. W. STRONG,
No. 37 Canal-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,000 UNITED STATES 7-30 LOANS, BEARING FIVE PER CENT. LOAN. Any one having the above bonds for sale, or who will negotiate the same, will please address Box No. 1,287 Post-office, stating where and when they can be seen. Payable to the order of the owner. Said United States Loan of 1861, Coupons No. 1,[illegible] The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the above bonds, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the owner for their recovery.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 9 West 10th-st.

LOST.—IN THE 8TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills, (government), and some gold coin, and no owner's name. Any person having found the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 81 Fulton-st.

STOLEN.—THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM Dr. LAGGOWAY'S residence on Saturday last a letter addressed to Dr. LAGGOWAY is requested to return the same to No. 33 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., [illegible] references given and required.

WANTED, A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH good board, in a respectable private family, by [illegible] Address, with terms, P. L., Box No. 4,315 Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at 45 Clinton-place, [illegible] per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the Association will be held in Knapp's Hall, No. 514 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 7½ P. M. All Dry Goods clerks are respectfully invited to attend, and join the Association. Per order,
S. S. GOODD, Secretary.

WM. H. HERRINGTON,
PURE CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
Warranted to be the finest ever made in this country, and will not cost the purchaser more than one-half the price of imported Champagne. Sold only by the proprietor, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 108 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss LAURA KEENE
Stage Manager.....Mr. JOHN MOORE
Business Manager.....JOSEPH M. FORD
Acting Manager.....EDWARD A. EMERY
APPLICATIONS AT THE BOX OFFICE
for boxes for the performances of plays to be given thereafter will be received.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29,
Miss LAURA KEENE and MISS MINNIE
Will appear in the
WORLD-WIDE RENOWN
Of which [illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT
On which occasion she will appear as
GERTRUDE,
In the musical vaudeville of
LOAN OF A LOVER.
And as MARION
In Mr. Planché's comedy, entitled the
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
BOX BOOKS NOW OPEN.

PALACE GARDEN.
LA GRANGE'S DEBUT.
LA GRANGE'S DEBUT.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
SIGNAL SUCCESS
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1863,
Mr. ANDREW
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATION,
Previous to leaving for Europe. Full programme in Wednesday's Herald.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured five days in advance at the box office. Seats can be reserved by note addressed to Mr. ANDREW, Palace Garden.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
THE LAST ONE.
WENDELL PHILLIPS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Library, Mercantile Library Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway. Reserved Seats, 75c., only at the Library and Hall's, No. 1 Nassau-st.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Will be the subject of
A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

MASON JONES' ORATIONS.
All communications in relation to Mr. JONES' oratorical engagements, and invitations to deliver ORATIONS, must hereafter be addressed to Box No. 1,287 Post-office, New-York.

REV. Wm. H. MILBURN—REV. H. H. MILBURN, the eloquent Blind preacher, will deliver a lecture in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-av. and Tenth-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject, Dr. Gillette's, 2nd-st., near 5th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Across the Continent; or, Forty Years' Observation of Life and Character in the Old and New World." Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at the door.

REV. DR. BELLOWS will deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, at Dr. Gillette's, 2nd-st., near

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

Battle of Cedar Mountain, and the army of Gen. Banks from being outflanked, and the corps of Gen. Sigel from being overwhelmed, at the most critical points of the battle.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The Medical Department has invited proposals, until the 5th of February, for furnishing hay for the hospitals during the coming summer. The bid is to be addressed to the following gentlemen:

Medical Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Purveyor, Monroe, Va.; Paymaster, Fort Monroe, Va.; Paymaster, Louisville, Ky.; Medical Purveyor, New-Orleans; Medical Purveyor, St. Louis, Mo.; Medical Purveyor, Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; and Washington, D. C.

The Government reserves to itself the right to withdraw any proposal with an offer of allegiance, will be considered.

HEAVY OFFER FROM HEAVY SECURITY IN CALIFORNIA.

PORTIA.

Liberal terms has been received here of the discovery, in Hercules County, California, of a vein of antimony ore, from which the metal is largely obtained. The ore is said to be very rich, containing 6 troy per centum of silver.

THE "UNITED STATES."

Several Indians in Washington Territory have formed themselves into a band called the National Military Band.

PROPOSED MILITARY HOSPITAL IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Surgeon-General has been petitioned by Buffalo members of Congress from New-York to establish a hospital for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in Western New-York. It is generally believed hospitals will be established there.

SALE OF CALIFORNIA LANDS.

Gold field of Mariposa County have been discovered on the Sandy Bend River, California, thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. The coal is of the finest quality.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Superintendent Bowers, down the valley of the Sacramento River, California, have been selected by the Secretary of War to superintend the removal of the Indians to the Round Valley Reservation. The Indians are to be removed from the Mariposa, Tulare, Kern River, Fresno, and Tejon districts. The valley to several places and said to be fairly fast in thickness.

APPOINTMENTS THIS MORNING.

By order of the President, Surgeon J. Cutter, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for incompetency.

RETIRED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1862.

General Orders, No. 15.—By direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Swords, Quartermaster's Department, is retired from active service, on the 30th of May, 1861, in pursuance of the 1st section of the act of August 3, 1861, he having previously, at his own request, been detached by superior authority from the duty in the department to which he did not belong.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

MILITARY POST RE-ESTABLISHED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862.

General Orders, No. 14.—The military post in Kansas Territory, at Fort Scott, is hereby established, and commenced as a permanent post.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

CHANGE OF ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 30.—Paragraph 2 of Special Order No. 301 of Assistant Assistant Surgeon W. J. Sewall, Eighty-fourth New-York Volunteers, (Garibaldi Guard, N. Y. S. M.), out of service, is hereby amended so as to discharge him from the service as a supernumerary officer, to date Nov. 15, 1861.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DEDUCTION OF PAY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1862.

The Paymaster General, U. S. A.:

Sir: By direction of the Secretary of War, on application to me Surgeon-General, you are hereby authorized to deduct from the pay of officers of the Medical Department, who may get away while they are on duty, which cannot will be credited to the Medical Department. It will be used for the maintenance of sick and wounded soldiers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

L. M. Hammond, 30th New-York.
Jesse Hunter, 18th New-York.
H. E. Brownell, 52d Maine.
J. H. Myers, 69th New-York.
A. Wilcox, 13th New-York.
W. Whitehead, 13th New-York.
G. Cooper, 12th New-York.
Godfrey Kipion, 6th New-York Artillery.
Henry C. Tuthill, 56th New-York.
T. S. Nisbet, 23d New-Jersey.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

A NEW POSTAL BILL.

Senator COLLAMER'S Postal bill empowers the Postmaster-General to appoint all Postmasters, whose annual salary is less than $1,500; requires postmasters, mail agents, and persons employed in the General Post-Office, to make oath to their fidelity and loyalty; awards compensation in five classes, the first between $1 and $2,000; the second between $2,000 and $3,000; the third between $3,000 and $4,500; the fourth between $4,500 and $700; the fifth less than $700; the salary to be designed by the Postmaster-General from a comparison of average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once in two—those salaries to take effect in July next. In the offices of the first and second classes, it is proposed to allow a just and reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights, stationery, &c., and also to the offices of other classes, which are distributing offices for clerk hire, all fees, rents and other perquisites to be accounted for by the Postmaster; the box rents and postage always prepaid; cash made to quarterly returns and quarterly or payment; the Postmaster-General to regulate the postage during which letters shall remain in any Post-office; those containing valuables intended to be registered in the Department, and which are returnable to writers or persons written to, shall be included in returns, and be subject to reclamation; letter-carriers to be appointed, and rendering offices and horse established, and provision made for carrying local newspapers and small packages; the rate of half-ounce letters, 3 cents; drop letters, 2 cents, and no carrier's fee allowed; prepaid letters to pay a fee of 2 cents; newspaper postage on weeklies, per quarter, 3 cents; semi-weeklies, 10 cents; tri-weeklies, 15 cents; dailies, (six issues,) 20 cents; their agents to be the standard weight of packages; small packages sent in a package of one ounce charged at the same rate.

SENATOR WILSON'S MILITARY BILL.

Senator WILSON's bill from the Military Committee, for the prompt enrollment of militia and enrolling and drafting the militia and other purposes, provides:

First—That whole of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United States, who may re-enlist any time after the expiration of the present term of service, shall receive a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which will be paid on such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment; and to such as may re-enlist the two years after the expiration of their term of service, the additional sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid on the last day of the second year of such re-enlistment; and the other fifth section of the act approved July 29, 1861.

Second—That the President shall have all proper rules and regulations for enrolling and drafting the militia of the United States, and otherwise putting this act into execution, and the enrollment of the militia shall be all young men of the United States male citizens between the ages of 18 and 35 years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the existing laws of the United States, and further exceptions as the President may deem proper. And further, enrollment shall duly, be made after the completion of the draft, and before the draft.

Third—That whenever the President shall call for the militia of the States and Territories to be employed in the service of the United States, he shall specify in his call the period for which said service may be required, not exceeding two years, and the militia so called shall be mustered to and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged.

Fourth—Every person, who shall, in resistance of any law of the United States, or regulations of the President, refuse to be enrolled, shall, when convicted thereof, be held to be a soldier, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as officers and soldiers duly mustered into the service of the United States.

Fifth—The drafted militia brought into the service of the United States by authority of this act, shall be placed in all respects upon a footing with the troops

Continued on Second Page.

MUSTERED OUT.

By a special order from the War Department, the One Hundred and Sixty-third New-York Volunteers has been consolidated with the Seventy-third New-York Volunteers, and the officers of the former have been mustered out of service.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FORTRESS.

A Board of Officers of the Engineer and Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to meet in Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the subject of improvements in "Pontoon Bridges," and their transportation.

THE TREATY WITH BOLIVAR.

The amended Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and the Republic of Bolivar, is officially promulgated. There is to be reciprocal liberty to commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens, but this is not to apply to the coasting trade of the respective countries. The two high contracting parties respectively to prohibit and punish the following principles:

First—That free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from capture or confiscation while found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

Second—That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. S. Ogle, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Cassius A. Russell, Receiver of Public Money at Los Angeles, Cal.; Hiram A. Wilson, Surveyor-General for Iowa and Wisconsin.

NAVAL.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. D. P. Upham has been appointed to the command of the U. S. steamer Arrow. Acting Assistant Surgeon E. H. Weir has been ordered to the same vessel.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Messrs. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) and LATHAM, (of California, (Dem.,) stated that if they had been in the Senate last night they would have voted against the bill for the gratification of the President.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a memorial, asking for the prompt action of Congress on the subject of the currency, and recommending the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices, reported back the bill to establish a system of postal money orders, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers for the passage of gunboats. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to regulate the employment of midshipmen, with amendments.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the Post-office Department.

Mr. CLARK offered the following resolution:

Whereas, WILLIAM SAULSBURY, a Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 20th inst., bring into the Senate a concealed weapon, and did, then and there, in the Senate, behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and, when called to order by the Vice-President, did refuse to observe the order, but did continue such turbulent and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and whereas the said WILLIAM SAULSBURY, after he was in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, did draw the said weapon and threaten to shoot the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive to all order and decorum; therefore,

Resolved, That the said WILLIAM SAULSBURY be, and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.)—I did not hear who it was introduced that resolution.

The Vice-PRESIDENT—Some inconvenience by the Senator from New-Hampshire, (CLARK.)

Mr. SAULSBURY.—I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of that resolution. I have no desire to ask. It may be unbecoming my position, and my character, as a Senator from a sovereign State, to say more upon the introduction of such a resolution as that. Sir, I will say no more. Let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper. I submit, sir, whether any